The Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

(Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.)

THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced Herbert & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

HARMONIUMS.—Each Rupees 90, 100, 180, 200, 280, 375, 400, 500, 600, 650, 700, 775, 840, 900, 1,000, and 1,200.

GUITARS.—Each Rupees 120, 150, and 180.

CONCERTINAS.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 80, 100, 140, 175, 220, and 250.

FLUTES.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75, 100, 135, 150, 200, and 280.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

MUSICAL BOXES AND NOVELTIES.

All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

LIBRARY OR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS.
ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.
ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.
TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.
PHOTOGRAPHS ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.
STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co, Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *via* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded Rims, Clasps and Ornamental Medieval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art.* It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, exquisitely carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Medieval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of the above Books.

HERBERT & Co. unhesitatingly recommend the above as being of the most beautiful finish and design, and as admirably adapted for presentation.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES.

A splendidly bound quarto volume, beautifully printed on the best paper, illustrated with Photographs from the most celebrated paintings of the old masters, with Medieval mountings and ornamentations, and with Family Register for Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Herbert & Co. direct particular attention to this unique volume, on which have been exercised the best skill of the Printer, the Bookbinder, the Illuminator and the Photographer, resulting in a perfect work of Art.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

GOSS AND MERCER'S PSALTER,

As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.

		Rs.	
Large Edition, with Music complete		2	8
Small Ditto.	ditto	1	8

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash ......Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ......Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ......Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

		Patterns. Plain.	King's.	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks	℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks		22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons	,,	27	42	42	[illegible]	36
Dessert Spoons	,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons	,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt	,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do. do.	,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do.	,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs	each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons	,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles	,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle	,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle	,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives	,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks	,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons [illegible] silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 8.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

		Rs.	
To hold one Pint		8	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	with measure	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

To hold two Pints		12	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints		15	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Registered	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints		20	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra measure	28	0
To hold six Pints		28	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain		Rs. 22	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Ornamented	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints		27	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	New model	29	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints		35	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint		20	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	New model	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints		28	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints		42	8
,, ,, ,, ,,	Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints		56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint		30	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints		40	0
,, ,, ,, ,,	Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished		65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's. Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232

A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's. Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs. 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 25, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches; 16 inches; 14 inches; and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 800.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to this striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

Business Announcements.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mats No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2½ and 2¼ ins., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* *** CUT; *To let in Flush.* 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ ins., each... ,, 14 to 17 8

SAFE with Patent Locks ......Rs. 175 0

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES,

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

	long,	wide,	deep		Rs.	
Toilet — 6	long,	3½ wide,	2½ deep	each	[illegible]	0
No. 00 — 7½	,,	4½ ,,	3 ,,	,,	20	0
No. 1 — 9	,,	5½ ,,	3½ ,,	,,	21	0
No. 2 — 9½	,,	6 ,,	3½ ,,	,,	23	0
No. 3 — 10½	,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	,,	25	0
No. 4 — 12	,,	7 ,,	5 ,,	,,	28	0
No. 5 — 13	,,	8 ,,	5½ ,,	,,	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½	long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	each	Rs. 25	0
No. 2 — 15½	,,	9½ ,,	6½ ,,	,,	28	0
No. 3 — 17½	,,	10½ ,,	7½ ,,	,,	33	0
No. 4 — 19	,,	12½ ,,	7½ ,,	,,	39	0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1 — 13½	long,	9½ wide,	8½ deep	each	Rs. 23	0
No. 3 — 16½	,,	12½ ,,	11 ,,	,,	30	0
No. 6 — 23½	,,	16½ ,,	16½ ,,	,,	45	0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16½ long, 12½ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 33 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs.	28
Do. Do. ...... best ,,	,,	36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	,,	40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	,,	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	,,	32
Do. Do. ...... Do.	,,	35
Do. Do. ...... best	,,	38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	,,	40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	,,	65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides.	,,	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 ,, Do.	,,	15
Do. 1 ,, Tudor Clocks with Alarm	,,	14
Do. 8 ,, Do. do.	,,	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear.*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. Lake begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemaugerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Waistlets of good Gold; and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regattas and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast-sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway [illegible]

Ladies Companions, [illegible], Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chatelaines, [illegible], Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small [illegible] Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbiere de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty [illegible]. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Constantin Lakes Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class [illegible] Watch-maker [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] 1863.

New Advertisements.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE.—A Liver-coloured well trained Irish Litter—two Black Retrievers, two Cockers, and a handsome French Poodle. Apply at 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOAT LOST.—A LIFE BOAT, painted White, with Black Gunwale, broke adrift from Ship *Conway* on 12th instant. Whoever will give information leading to recovery of the Boat will be rewarded.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners of Conway.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 40.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Chains and Lockets from 20 to 30.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes [illegible] views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL IRON SAFE now on view at Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy & Co. (China Depôt.)

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Offices—*No. 7, Broad Street Buildings, London, E.C.*
No. 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Capital £100,000 *in* 50,000 *Shares of* £2 *or* 20 *Rs. each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

A portion reserved for India.

Registered under "the Joint Stock Companies Act," with Limited Liability.

Chairman.

Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Director of the East Indian Railway Company.

Directors.

J. G. Frith, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Wm. Hartridge, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.
J. F. Leith, Esq., Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
George Norton, Esq., Director of the Great Southern of India Railway Company.
John Stewart, Esq., late of Bombay.
James Walker, Esq., Managing Director of the Madras Railway Company.
Alexander Wilson, Esq., Director of the Oudh Railway Company.

Official Auditor.
J. E. Coleman, Esq.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.

Brokers.
Messrs. Robert and James Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange.

Bankers.
The London and County Bank (21, Lombard Street).
Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.

Secretary.
Walter Thompson, Esq.

THE object of this undertaking is to provide means of transport at the terminal and intermediate stations along the lines of the Indian Railways and Steamers, similar to the establishments of Messrs. Pickford and Co. and others engaged in connection with the various lines of Railways in Great Britain, collecting for despatch by Rail, and distributing on its arrival, the enormous amount of merchandize and produce conveyed upon these lines, for which the existing primitive native means of conveyance are inadequate. The means of transport by land and water provided by the Company will be adapted to the circumstances of each locality.

An undertaking so directly and materially promoting the interests of the Public in the various Railways in India, by its effects in developing traffic, will secure from their Directors all possible facilities for the construction of the sidings, warehouses, sheds, turntables, cranes, and other arrangements which may be required by this Company, upon the plan adopted and found to succeed so well in England.

The Company are at present making arrangements in the three Presidencies and confidently assure the Merchants, Traders and the Public [illegible] developed in connexion with the works of the Railways in India, will be found greatly to facilitate the conveyance of Goods and Merchandise, besides affording every security for their safe transport.

They also beg to announce that they are making arrangement and will shortly be in a position to Land and put alongside the vessels in the Harbour, all kinds of Goods at moderate rates. In making arrangements for this kind of business they confidently anticipate from the manner in which they shall be performed to afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

Engagements entered into and further particulars given on application to

A. M. KEMP, Manager,
Indian Carrying Company.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.

Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—

A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.

Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.

Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bora Bazaar.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
3,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
[illegible], Red and Green.
For Terms &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PUMPS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.—A pair of Pumps, 10-inch diameter, 16-inch stroke, 5-Gunmetal plungers and fitting, and gearing complete, also a pair of Horizontal 7-horse power Engines, with tubular boiler for working same, all in excellent condition; also 500 feet 6-inch Cast Iron Piping, with elbow and [illegible]. For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1863.

SALE of valuable COFFEE ESTATES in Ceylon belonging to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq.—The Executors to the late Duncan Dunbar, Esq., acting under the authority of the Court of Chancery, propose to offer at Public Sale in London, in July next, the following important Coffee Estates, viz.:—

TELLISAGALLA, situate in the district of Kotmalie containing 9581 310 acres, of which 236 acres are planted, and in full bearing.

YALLABENDE-OYA, situated also in the district of Kotmalie, containing about 300 acres, of which 180 acres are in full bearing, and about 40 acres young coffee.

KEHELWATTE, situate in the district of Kadugannawa, containing about 235 acres, of which 148 acres are planted and in full bearing and 35 acres young coffee.

DUNBAIR, situate in the district of Dickoya, a new Estate, containing about 1120 acres, of which about 200 are planted and in bearing, 100 young coffee.

These well-known valuable properties having been carefully looked after, are in excellent order, and will be sold together with the plant, tools, pulpers, water wheels, and all the dead stock.

Further particulars and conditions will be announced in future advertisements. Meanwhile any information may be obtained of Messrs. DICKSON, LATHAM & Co., Colombo, or of the Executors, 37, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Custom Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March [illegible]. Mrs. Fraser [illegible] course of study [illegible] designed to develop and discipline, rather than to fill the mind; to stimulate [illegible] and to exhibit the sources of [illegible], and to afford the opportunity of combining, [illegible] branches [illegible] rudimental [illegible] great [illegible] of the instruction [illegible] nothing pass through the mind of the child [illegible] without [illegible] reflecting upon it, [illegible] by questions or [illegible] of young ladies [illegible] [illegible]

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Thursday, 18th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	168 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	24 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	50 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	112 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	134 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share	Rs. 10,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,600 pur. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 12,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	180.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Rs. 250 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36	97¼
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	107½
Gold Leaf	"	16-12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool	(Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London	(Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
"	(Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (17th June 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	483 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	484 to 485
New Oomravuttee	"	450 to 455
New Compta	"	460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	565 to 570
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	415 to 450
New Varavul	"	445 to 465
New Khandeish	"	435 to 445
New Punchee	"	460 to 465
New Accote	"	465 to 470
New Mangalore	"	455 to 460
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7- 4 to 7- 6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
on demand			
On Scotland do.	...... }	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland do.	......		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business......................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

[illegible] and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight..................2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ....2s. 0d. "
On Demand ....1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight.........frs. 2-56 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2-53 " "
On Demand .... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND..................The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..................The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.	
" " " " 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland } On Ireland	On demand...	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℔ cent	℔ annum.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	"
On demand			
On Scotland do.	...}	1s. 11⅜d.	"
On Ireland do.	...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...	}	1s. 11 d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months................................ 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	....	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	....	1s. 11⅝d.
" 1 month's sight	....	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	....	1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes	....	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stocks, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.
Bombay, 15th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand .... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 9 per cent.
On other Securities .... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at	6 months' sight	.........2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	4	ditto.	.........1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	3	ditto.	.........1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	.........1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	.........1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand			.........1s. 11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th June 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
June 17	Bombay Merchant	Fowler	Sea.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 17	St. Bernard	Mason	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Malabar Coast and Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Kurrachee.*—Mr. Gray; Mr. Ryan; Colonel Dennis, R. A.; and 24 natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Wasp,* T. Storey, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Agenoria,* P. Johnson, bound to Moulmein.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Camperdown,* for Calcutta.
Ship *Contest,* for Liverpool.
Ship *China,* for Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—65 packages Coffee, 70¼ cwt., Hajee Addoola Noormohmud.

Morayshire.—1 case Sundries, Leckie and Co.

Shannon.—30 casks Aloes, 60 cwt., F. Chambers.

Bucephalus.—1,290 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

For Liverpool.

John Stuart.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Gunsy Tioum.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Damoder Cursondass and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Cooverjee Morojee.

Henry Moore.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

Bulwark.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

South.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmonrow Mullarrow; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Gopallrow Mullarrow; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Venus.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Soonderjee Damjee.

Forganhall.—90 bundles Galls, 45 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Floating Light.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Lallobhud Golabroy; 55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Cullianjee Canjee.

Sea Queen.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Thetis.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Gooculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 448 bags Jingelly Seed, 224 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Nagasakie.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Trecumjee Velljee and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Norah Graem.—200 bags Jingelly Seed, 800 cwt., Megras Woomernamull.

Glen Maiden.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Jeatha Megjee.

Margaret Blair.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

Contest.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dhurumsy Jewa & Co.

Albion.—50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 2 cases Sundries, Fulcher, Cooper and Co.

Fleur de Lis.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Excellent.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Curseedass Gunnessdass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bapoo Visram.

Tim Whiffler.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Dinshaw Perozshaw.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Do.
3.	Dalhousie	Kurrachee.
4.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s.) Dayman	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co. (c. l. June 8)
585 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson, (c. l. May 13)
861 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Frieger & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Binmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1065 Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1061 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1138 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 28)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1510 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
617 Euphrates, Gwythor—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1349 Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
683 Lowchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
510 Margaret Blair, Fe—Direm, Hunter & Co. (c. l. June 0)
[illegible]
1001 Menai Greene, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr. 22)
883 Phenomenal, W. H. Beard—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
455 Pioneer (s), R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
973 Rajah of Cochin—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shand, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Ball—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1652 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Thetis Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1131 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1345 Zeboah, Powell—Coupland & Co.
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR HAVRE.
401 Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. June 6)
366 Mina, Nordstran.
446 Montrose, Niemane—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.
702 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.
743 Edith Byrne, Whitway—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 20)

FOR CALCUTTA.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1244 Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 17)
1265 Zuleika (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.
565 Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, T. Brady—H.A.L. Cadoo (c.l. June 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
366 Alexandra, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 29)

FOR NEW YORK.
792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.
498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce—R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR COCHIN.
84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H.A. L. Cadoo (c. l. May 28)

FOR RANGOON.
648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co. (c. l. June 17.)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass (c. l. June 4)

FOR MUTLAH.
430 Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
550 Impulse, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR AMHERST FOR ORDERS.
1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
1200 Salsette (s), W. H. King.—P. & O. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.
396 Kent, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.
1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
655 Ally, Robinson.
97 Amatool Rahamon, Nacoda—H. Abdoo L. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
411 Avenier, Barreyne—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s). Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay, Clark & Co.
450 Coringa (s), F. Blackmoore—B. I. S. N. Co.
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie—Lawrence & Co.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
853 England, Robson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
H. I. M. St. Forbin (s). Limon.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co.
Gazelle, Nacoda.
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
647 Grafve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
H. I. M. St. Japan (s), Hay.
320 John Kerr, Sweeper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
756 Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee & Co.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow—David Sassoon & Co.
1128 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
797 Mary, Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co.
960 Octavia, F. Bristow—Forbes & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
938 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
Shah Jehan, White.
492 Sirocco, Robison—Burjorjee & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
784 St. Hilda, Logan—Wallace & Co.
706 Thames, Tatham—Leckie & Co. (For sale.)
450 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, (Refitting.)
2000 Columbian, Beasley.
1200 Norna, Bain.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
883 Punjaub, Smith—Fleming & Co.
299 Tamar, Ross—McIver & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
790 Surate, Blonet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
597 Harvest Home, Dickey.
512 Marinus, Keenan—Fleming & Co.
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea, (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickland—Fleming & Co.
740 Ramilies, Deroy—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.
392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall—McIver & Co.
459 Glenfalloch, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.
263 Sphynx, Davison—Passmore & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

538 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	April 18
657 Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
364 James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell	
615 Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
492 Sirocco.	
492 Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699 Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.
548 Melody, James.
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.

FROM NEWCASTLE.
473 Monitor, James.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Combe, Captain J. J., 18th Regt. N. I., to join, from Belgaum.
Tarleton, Barrack Master W. C., on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.

Dennis, Col. J. B., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Neilgherries.
Lewis, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Macaulay, Lieut., 72nd Highlanders, on sick leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 17TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

Post Office Notices.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Coringa,* will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—JUNE, 1863.

First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 8h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	18	Mars rises at 8h. A.M.	5 24	6 37	0 26	0 44	Date 16th June Time—9h. 3m. 38s.
Fri.	19	Mars sets at 9-6 P.M.	5 24	6 37	1 1	1 17	
Sat.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 24	6 38	1 34	1 51	
Sun.	21	3rd Sun.after Trinity.	5 25	6 38	2 8	2 26	
Mon.	22	Daybreak at 4h. 0m.	5 25	6 38	2 44	3 3	
Tues.	23	Twilight ends at 8h.2.	5 25	6 38	3 23	3 43	
Wed.	24	St. John Baptist.	5 25	6 38	4 5	4 28	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 18th.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Friday 19th.—William IV. died, 1837.
Saturday 20th.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—Recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, 1858.
Sunday 21st.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Monday 22nd.—Peace proclaimed with France, 1815.
Tuesday 23rd.—Battle of Plassey, 1757.
Wednesday 24th.—Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1494.

The Printing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from Colaba, to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*
Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 3
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 21	MADRAS	June 12
BANGALORE	June 9	MALTA	May 22
COCHIN	May 30	MEERUT	June 9
CALCUTTA	June 6	OUDE	May 30
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 30
CEYLON	June 3	PENANG	May 30
DELHI	June 6	RANGOON	May 13
[illegible]	[illegible]	SUEZ	[illegible]

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

THE despatch of the Turkish Sultan forbidding the construction of the Suez Canal, except upon conditions with which, the undertakers are unable to comply, has already caused no little stir and excitement in France. The text of this despatch is given in the papers received by last Mail. It sets forth that, as the Viceroy of Egypt had on his accession applied to the Porte for general instructions relative to the Suez Canal, the Imperial Government has come to the conclusion that the project can only have its authorization on certain conditions. These are—first, that the complete neutrality of the Canal must be guaranteed, as that of the Dardanelles has been, by international engagements; second, that forced labour, which has so often excited the indignation of Europe, must cease, as the Sublime Porte cannot possibly sanction in Egypt practices which it does not permit in any other part of its empire; and third, that the Company must give up its right to claim all the lands bordering on the fresh-water canals, as this involves a right to form colonies of foreigners subject to the jurisdiction of their respective Governments, and almost independent of the empire. It would be hard to say which of these three conditions are the most unpalatable to the Company. Who was ever so credulous as to believe that the zeal of the French in the matter of this Canal was so unselfish and disinterested as to contemplate the equal advantage of all nations from it, in all time to come! Every thing connected with the undertaking goes to show that they have desired by means of it to get an advantage of England as regards communication with the East. And it is not surprising that the French projectors should be chagrined at the issue of a despatch which must have the effect of putting a stop to the undertaking, after some progress with the works has been made. The condition that the neutrality of the Canal shall be guaranteed for all time to come, and that too by international engagements, must indeed be most unpalatable to the Company, as it doubtless is opposed to *les idées Napoléoniennes.* The condition, however, is a perfectly right and just one on the part of the Porte. It would be unfair and unjust in the Turkish Government to give such an undue advantage to any one of the Western Powers exclusively. France evidently thought she would secure it by rapidly carrying on the work and bringing it to an advanced stage before the question of authorization came up. If the first of the conditions is unpalatable to the Company, the second which requires that forced labour in the construction of the work shall cease, is absolutely fatal to the Company. The Company made no progress at all, till the poor natives of Egypt were driven by the late Pasha to the works, by the terror of the lash; and though his present successor, Ismael Pasha, when he first came to the Government, showed a desire to put an end to the practice, he has no doubt found it difficult to contend against French solicitation and interest in the matter, and has been glad to put the task into the hands of his superior lord. The Sultan is right in predicating of this forced labour that it has often excited the indignation of Europe. The Sultan, moreover, is just in his determination not to sanction a mode of oppression in one part of his empire which he does not permit in any other part. As to the third condition, that the fortified forts and concessions of land along the borders of the Canal, which the late Egyptian Pasha promised the undertakers, shall be given up, it is directed against presumptuous claims on the part of the French, regarding which the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs very truly says:—No Government in the world possessing any proper feeling of independence and duty would consent to these claims. A similar claim on the part of Russia, that is, a claim to exercise jurisdiction over a portion of the inhabitants of the Sultan's dominions, led to a recent and most bloody European war; and it was France herself who most loudly opposed the claim of Russia.

It is hardly to be expected that the French Government will be silent on a subject which has already caused no little commotion among the French people, but it will be easier to complain of the Sultan's course of action than to show that it is wrong. The Turkish Government having declared its readiness to return to the Company the money it has spent on the Canal upon its renunciation of its claims to the land and the undertaking, and even to complete the Canal itself for the benefit of every nation in the world that can make use of it,—it will be difficult for the French Government to establish a case of grievance that would be entitled to much consideration from the other powers of Europe. Though the Sultan has only asserted his rights in the question of this Suez Canal, it is to be feared this high-handed assertion of them comes now a little late; had it been done six years ago, it would have prevented the scheme from ever being anything more than an extravagant speculation of Lesseps which even French vanity would not have taken the trouble to float. But the feeble remonstrances of former Turkish Governments, were set at naught by the easy-minded Said Pasha. Surrounded by French influences, he became the principal shareholder, and the work was commenced and carried on in defiance of the Sultan's authority and the underhand remonstrances of England. Had the scheme been left to be considered on its own merits, it would never have been undertaken, for it stood condemned both on engineering and commercial grounds by most competent authority. In an evil hour, however, a political element was introduced into the discussion and ever since it has, in an indirect and unofficial manner, been a frequent bone of contention between France and England. The French attribute the recent proceedings of the Sultan to English influence, and in this they are probably right, for if the despatch of the Sultan's minister was not concocted by the English Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Henry Bulwer, there cannot be the least doubt that it expresses his opinions as well as the spirit of the instructions he receives from the English Foreign Office. No one can believe that the subject will long remain in its present state. The French Government, that a few years ago would have been glad to have seen the speculation drop out of sight, cannot now but interfere where its *amour propre* is so specially concerned. To establish power and influence in Egypt, has been a daily dream with every French Government since the invasion of the first Napoleon. Ever since that period to our own day, no effort has been spared by the French to extend their influence, commercial and political, in that country; and twenty-three years ago they isolated themselves from all the great powers of Europe, in a policy of aiding the Pasha of Egypt to defy the supremacy of the Sultan, and at the risk of a general European war. English diplomacy on that occasion carried the day, when the energetic fearless policy of Palmerston, though fettered by being bound up with the fate of one of the weakest English ministries of recent times, achieved a triumph unexampled since the days of Chatham. But the French policy of Thiers, though then defeated, is dearer than ever to the French mind, and the mere belief that England is opposed to it is enough to make them move heaven and earth to get it carried out. The policy of Palmerston and of England, [illegible] question [illegible] been to prop up the man supposed to be dying, but not yet dead. But the "sick man" of 1853, notwithstanding spasmodic fits of energy under dictation, such as we have been considering, is hardly stronger now than he was then; and the work of keeping him politically alive as a part of the political system of the Europe of the present day, may be too much for even the power of England.

THE Pathare Prabhus in this Presidency have begun a very important movement for social changes which may prove the precursor of reforms of a most radical character in the condition of Hindoo society. A number of leading and influential persons belonging to the Pathare Prabhu caste have formed themselves into a society designated by the name of the PATHARE REFORM ASSOCIATION, the leading objects of which are stated to be the introduction amongst their class of the remarriage of widows, the reduction of expenses attendant on the marriage of children, and at funerals, to raise funds by voluntary subscriptions and donations for the maintenance and support of impoverished families, the education of children of the Pathare class, and the moral and social improvement of the condition of the people of their caste generally. The Association has been formed sometime now, and the Committee for carrying out its object is composed of gentlemen selected from the principal provinces in the Presidency. The objects of the Association are certainly of a most praiseworthy character, and deserve all the encouragement that the sympathy and good will of European opinion can afford them. The promoters of this movement seem to know very well that neither legislation nor government can do much for them. In fact, they are best served by these powerful agencies when they let them alone. It is cheering to see Hindoos, in such important matters, relying for success on their own unaided efforts; they may rest assured that this is the only way they are likely to secure success, and we trust they may show by earnest efforts that they are determined to achieve it. The rules of the Association and the circular issued to the members of their caste, will be found in another part of our paper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, *17th June,* 11-20 A.M.
Steamer *Candia,* from Calcutta, anchored.

GALLE, *17th June,* 6-15 P.M.
Steamer *Ottawa,* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS.

17th June, 4 P.M.

Securities, five and a half, seventeen and quarter premium.

Fives, eight premium.

Fours, one and three quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and three-eighth pence.

Freight, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on loans, nine per cent.

Money market, money in good demand.

Forty inches, Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight annas ten to rupees eight annas twelve.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle rupees six annas fourteen to rupees seven annas six.

LOCAL.

THE ship *Bombay Merchant,* Captain J. S. Fowler, which sailed from our harbour for Penang, on the 12th June, returned in our harbour yesterday leaky.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, Sind, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Coringa,* will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.—We hear that the goods trains have just been discontinued running up and down the Bhore Ghaut Incline, owing to the sinking of some of the new embankments.

THE Kussara train on the G. I. P. Railway was three hours late yesterday morning, owing to a slip in the Goulburn embankment; the train being on the other side, had to wait till repairs could be made.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 17th June, 1863.

BROACH.—Heavy rain, W. light
BULSAR.—Cloudy and rainy.
GALLE.—Moderate westerly winds, fine day ther. 82.
GOA.—Rainy; quantity of rain 3 in. 60 cents W.S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, occasional rain W.S.W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy S.W. Ther. 83. Baro, 29.96.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy strong S.W. winds Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry with occasional rain.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 17, 1863.
(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, Esq.)

PALKEE BEARER'S BEHAVIOUR.—Wittoo Crustnajee was brought up charged with an assault on Mr. W. Jaynson.

The assault arose in the prosecutor's having hired the defendant's palkee, which he detained about half an hour, and for which the charge of one rupee and a quarter was made. The complainant upon being set down at his office, ordered his servant to give the man half a day's pay, and which, upon being offered, he refused; eventually when offered the fare he demanded, he refused that also.

Mr. W. Jaynson being sworn, stated that he was the manager of the firm of Messrs. Martin, Young and Co., and resided at Malabar Hill. On Friday evening last, after leaving his office to proceed home in his gharry, the horses were stopped by the defendant, who is a palkee hamall, and who incited the other four hamals with him to assist him in arresting the complainant's carriage. When the coachman drove on, the gharry was again stopped by the defendant. He was then given in charge.

The prosecutor's evidence was fully corroborated by Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee, a clerk in the house of Messrs. Martin, Young and Co.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of five rupees.

EXCESSIVE FARE.—Framjee Jamsetjee, hack buggy driver, No. 96, appeared to answer a summons charging him with having received more than the regulated fare.

Mr. Henry Bayley, Police Constable of the Colaba division, stated that he had to go from Small Colaba to the Mazagon Police Office on the 9th instant, and had hired the defendant to take him there and back to the Fort again. After he had gone a short distance, he said to complainant, "You'll have to get out at Mazagon, as our stables are at Byculla, and I don't intend to go back to the Fort." The complainant said he would pay him the fare from Small Colaba to Mazagon, and back to the Fort, and leave it to him to procure him another buggy, if he could not go himself, upon which the defendant said "Very good, give me my fare, and I'll see you are brought back to Colaba." After leaving the Mazagon Police Court, prosecutor asked what the fare was, and Rs. 2½ was demanded. The prisoner, who had fallen into wrong hands, was then introduced to Mr. Kirschner, who had overheard the modest demand, and who took the defendant into custody.

Mr. Kirschner corroborated the foregoing statement.

The defendant was fined ten rupees.

ASSAULT.—Captain Austin, and J. McPherson, the Captain and the Carpenter of the ship *Camperdown,* were charged with assaulting Peter Walkly, a seaman on board the same ship.

The prosecutor deposed that, on the 22nd May last, he was on board the ship, in Bombay harbour, and had gone to the forecastle head, when the Carpenter threw him down and then took him before the Captain. The Captain was in front of the cabin, and he caught hold of the complainant by the neck, struck him, and sent him away forward; then followed him, struck him again several times, until he fell down at the end of the spars. Then he got up and ran forward, when the Captain took a belaying pin off the rails and struck him with it between the shoulders, and said he would pitch him overboard. After breakfast, complainant asked the Captain's leave to come to the Magistrate, but the request was refused. Then the prosecutor came on shore.

Joseph Bell, an ordinary seaman, said that about a fortnight ago he heard the Mate give the complainant an order to which he replied that he was doing the work as fast as he could, upon which he told him to give him none of his insolence. Then a struggle commenced, and the Carpenter seized the prosecutor and took him before the Captain. The Carpenter was assisting the Mate.

The evidence of other witnesses were to the effect that the Captain had committed an assault upon the prosecutor, and His Worship fined that officer ten rupees. The other defendant, it was not clear, had done more than his duty in defence of the first mate, and was discharged.

CHEATING.—Shreelall Coonjlall and Nathoo Nanjee, were brought up charged with cheating Khetsey Premjee, of the firm of Mowjee Premjee, of a quantity of turkey cloth of the value of Rupees one hundred and twenty-five.

The prosecutor stated that he was a partner in the firm of Mowjee Premjee, whose shop was in the [illegible] Memon street. "I live on the Kalbadevie Road. I have known the prisoner, No. 1, for the last three years and have had dealings with him as a broker. I knew the prisoner, No. 2, by sight. On the 4th instant, the prisoner, No. 1, came to my shop and agreed to purchase twenty pieces of Turkey red cloth. He purchased twenty pieces of cloth, of the value of Rs. 125, saying that he wanted cloth for one Jumnadass, and said that he would pay me in the evening, and took the cloth away with him. On Monday, the 8th instant, Canoo Buchajee, Police Constable, No. 661, and the prisoners, met me near the Common Jail. The Policeman took me to the Mazagon Police Office, where he shewed me my twenty pieces of Turkey red cloth, and I at once identified them as my property. I did not get prisoners apprehended. I have no charge against them. I do not know who gave the prisoners into custody."

The prisoners were at once discharged.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Barry, Isaac Cutcag, and Henry Dubus, seamen of the ship *Sirocco,* were charged with refusal of duty at the instance of Captain James Robinson, of the aforesaid vessel, and were found guilty and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment each with hard labor, in the house of Correction.

PATHARE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

"Do nothing that you wish to conceal."

TAKING into serious consideration the miserable and wretched condition to which numerous families of the Pathare Prabhu community have been reduced of late years, it has been resolved as follows:—

I.—That the following gentlemen are to form themselves into a body, to be designated "PATHARE REFORM ASSOCIATION."

Messrs. Moroba Cannoba of Poona, Ramchundra Balkrushnajee of Bombay, Dwarkanath Jugunnathjee of Bombay, Gopinath Rugoonathjee of Bombay, Larcoba Atmaramjee of Broach, Cassinath Dhackjee of Bombay, Nana Moroji of Dhoolia, Balkrushna Luximonjee of Bombay, Gunputrao Shreekrushnajee of Poona, and Sudanund Wisswanathjee of Poona.

II.—That the objects of the Institution shall be as follows:—

FIRST.—The attention of the Association shall be engaged in the consideration of the best means of reintroducing the practice of female re-marriage amongst their class,—a practice evidently discontinued by the jealousy of males, but declared quite legal by a Legislative Enactment Act. No. XV. of 1856.

SECONDLY.—The Association shall take into consideration what expenses now attendant on the marriage of children, and other auspicious occasions, as well as on funeral occasions, can be properly curtailed.

THIRDLY.—A Fund shall be raised by voluntary donations and subscriptions, to be applied towards the maintenance and support of impoverished families, the education of the children of the Pathare class, and other lawful purposes.

FOURTHLY.—The Association shall individually and collectively exert themselves, with zeal and industry, to improve the moral and social condition of the people of their class.

III.—That at the meetings of the Association, which will be held at a place to be hereafter determined, a President will be chosen from amongst them for the occasion, and he shall have two votes, other Members having one.

IV.—That there shall be a Secretary and Treasurer to the Association. Mr. Moroba Cannoba has undertaken the duties of those offices until another gentleman is found fit and willing to conduct them.

V.—That all adult male members of the Prabhu families, will be eligible to enter the Association on a written application to be made to the Secretary.*

VI.—That every member shall be at liberty to make a written proposition for introducing any measure of reform which may occur to him, and on its being approved of by the majority of the Association, it shall become a rule for the guidance of all the members.

VII.—It has been further resolved, by the unanimous voice of the Association, that as the verbal promises so often made by members of their caste to encourage and support those who desire to marry widows, cannot be fully depended upon, a deed of agreement be drawn up for the signatures of such of the adult male members as are disposed to bind themselves by a solemn writing to associate and treat as friends all spouses who may be re-married, their parents, other relatives and guardians as if the pairs had been newly married for the first time.

VIII.—The following gentlemen shall be specially invited to join the Institution:—

Messrs. Madhowjee Hurreechundjee, Bhaskerjee Soonderjee, Shricrushna Wassudewjee, Janardun Wassudewjee, Venaikrao Wassudewjee, Wassudew Pandrungjee, Pandrungjee Dinanathjee; Narain Deenanathjee, Tatiajee Raojee, Dinanathjee Morojee, Jugunnathjee Morojee, Babajee Cassinathjee, Sudasew Morojee, Kurnanund Sudasewjee, Anunta Ramjee, Moroba Hurrichundjee, Hurrichund Harrishankerjee, Hurrichund Shamrao, Ramchundra Luximonjee, Atmaram Madhowjee, Rughonath Abbajee, Atmaram Balkrushnajee, Bappujee Saomitra, Narain Sunderjee, Sheoshunker Balkrushnajee, Hurrichund Wittojee, Anundrao Chanpajee, Venaikrao Hurrichunjee, Bappujee Morojee, Mankoba Mooljee, Krushnarao Wassudewjee, Narain Shivshunkur, Eknath Govindjee, Fukeer Balkrushnajee, Motabhaee Sunderjee, Baba Sonajee, Gunputrao Ragoba, Bhawo Bhaskerjee of Poona, Shrikrushna Narainjee of Poona, Raghoba Canoba of Poona, Pootoba Atmaramjee of Surat, Moongajee Dinanathjee of Surat, and Ramchundra Dinanathjee of Vurar.

MOROBA CANNOBA, Secretary to the Association.

CIRCULAR, IN MAHRATI, ISSUED TO ALL THE PATHARE PRABHUS.

SIR,—We, the Members of an Association, advocating the cause of Women, who have, and who may become widows, beg respectfully to state, that you must be fully sensible of the awful condition into which Females of all ages, and particularly those of a tender age, in the higher classes of the Hindu community, who have the misfortune to lose their husbands, are generally thrown, and also of the bitter anxiety, bordering almost on mental torture, which such a calamity is sure to bring on their parents and other near relatives. You must also be aware of another fact still more deplorable, that scarcely a family can be found to exist in our community which has not been more or less subject to this torment of the heart, and the consequent evils and miseries attendant thereon. It would therefore be needless for us to rake up your mind, by prefacing this address with a recapitulation of a domestic calamity, the nature and extent of which every one of you seem to have had some experience. We, however, consider it our duty to trace up the evil as briefly here as we can to its real source, and to betake ourselves practically to remedying it with such means as are in our power. It must be admitted, that the existing practice of not re-marrying widows of certain Hindu classes is based on an almost universal, but literary wrong impression, that our Shastras do not permit such a matrimony; but we would now undertake to shew you from the Shastras themselves, that there is no such absolute and unqualified prohibition in them. Parasara, who is allowed to be the incontestable authority in the solution of this question, particularly in the Kaliyuga, clearly dictates, in what is called Parasar Smruti:—"*Taking another husband* (meaning other than him with whom a woman was first married) *by women whose husbands have absconded, or whose existence cannot be ascertained, or who have died or who have assumed the life of an anchorite, or who are found impotent, or who have been excommunicated, is lawful; these five being the calamities appertaining to women.*" It cannot be denied that many other Law-givers have prohibited such remarriages; but it must be borne in mind, that that prohibition is not at all intended to extend to the present Kaliyuga, to which the injunction of Parasara, as above quoted, is alone applicable. Such has been the decision arrived at in Calcutta after a long discussion on this point. A variety of instances may be found in the History of this country of such re-marriages having actually taken place in the Kaliyuga. It must moreover be obvious to you all, that on a representation of their views on this subject, made by the leading members of the Hindu community of Bengal, an Act was passed by Government in 1856, legalizing such re-marriages among Hindus, and declaring the issues of such marriages to be lawful. Since the introduction of this Act, the practice of re-marriage has been re-introduced among the Brahmin, Kshatriya, and other high castes of the Hindus in Bengal. It must also be more than apparent to you all, that the desire of re-introducing re-marriages is not confined to the Bengal Presidency alone, but that it exists to a great extent among Brahmin and other high castes in our Presidency also. Neither does our own caste appear to us to be wanting in participating in the same philanthropic feelings. Many a man and woman may be found eagerly anxious to have this practice re-introduced amongst us. This desire however has not as yet been carried out because of the fear of excommunication and want of confidence in the assurances of those promising support in this matter. You must all grant that from a late incidence in our caste, which may still be quite fresh in your memory, that such a fear, on their part, is not ill founded, and that it is not advisable to rely on verbal promises alone. Some substantial guarantee must be devised to secure the practical support and co-operation of such members of our caste as are favorably disposed towards the re-introduction of this practice amongst us. Persuaded as we are of the necessity of such a measure, we have been induced to prepare a legal document in the shape of a written agreement, being a declaration, on the part of those who may sign it, that they would continue to maintain the same social and national intercourse as they have hitherto done, with the re-married woman, her husband, and their relatives. This agreement will be sent to you for your signatures, and we sincerely trust that you will subscribe to it, securing thereby to you and your posterity the thousand blessings of poor and helpless women.

It is far from our intention to make it obligatory on those to whom the document will be sent, to sign it. We of course leave it to their option to do so. From amongst the members of the Association, we eight persons beg to subscribe ourselves to be, your respectfully servants,

(Signed) Moroba Cannoba, Gopinath Rughoonath, Ladcoba Atmaramjee, Ramchundra Balcrushnajee, Dwarcanath Jugunathjee, Nana Moroji, Balkrushna Luximon, and Gunputrao Shreekrishna.

21st May, 1863.

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* This application may be sent to Poona to Mr. Moroba, or to Mr. Gopinath Cassinath, in the [illegible] Moroji's [illegible]

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on 27 June, 2017

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Fazul Habibhoy *vs.* Habibhoy Ebrahim. (Exceptions for Argument, part heard.)

William Howard Esq. *vs.* Wishwanath Atmaram. (Exceptions for Argument, part heard.)

Eduljee Dadabhoy and another *vs.* Bhiccoyjee widow. (For hearing.)

Nansee Tarra Naiquem and another *vs.* Khojah Allarakha Soomar. (For hearing.)

Ruttonjee Manockjee *vs.* Futtey Bebee. (For hearing.)

Hormusjee Bomanjee Kaka *vs.* Parvuteebaee widow. (For hearing.)

17th June 1863. GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

No. of List 1.—No. of Suit 1.—Madowjee Hurjee *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer and others. (Part heard).

No. of List 22.—No. of Suits 59.—Oomersey Welljee and others *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.

No. of List 23.—No. of Suits 60.—Tatia Madowjee *vs.* Bhageertheebai widow.

No. of List 24.—No. of Suits 45.—Soojawoodeen Tyabjee and others *vs.* Khoja Allaruckia Peerbhoy Khimjee.

No. of List 25.—No. of Suits 62.—Villa Ghella *vs.* Ramrution Succaram and others.

J. M. MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 17th June 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 16th June 1863.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Lucka Motee and Suttra Prema, surviving partners of Lucka Zoda deceased vs. Juggonath Pandurung, and Crustnabaee, widow of Pandurung, deceased.

NATIVE TRUTHFULNESS.—Mr. Pandurung applied to the Court for a new trial in this case. The cause was tried before the First Judge of this Court on the 9th and 10th instant, when Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cooper for the defendant. The action was to recover the sum of two hundred and fifty-one rupees on a promissory note, together with one hundred and eleven rupees and eleven annas interest. From the evidence before the Court, His Honor gave a verdict for the defendant, who by his witnesses statements, had proved that one Lucka Zoda (since deceased) a partner of the present plaintiffs, had obtained the partnership debts, &c. from them, which he had again transferred to one Gana Khooshall who succeeded him in the business. Gana Khooshall swore he had received a release from the said Lucka Zoda, and that the defendant, Pandurung, had given him satisfaction for the original debt, which had been handed over to him by Lucka Zoda, and was entered in his book as so transferred. The promissory note, however, neither Gana nor the defendant had received from Lucka Zoda, who said he had lost it, but that Pandurung would never be asked for the money again. (Vide *Gazette* of the 12th and 13th instant.)

The grounds for a new trial were as follows:—An affidavit was put in, stating that the evidence, given by the defendant's witnesses, was false. It had been stated by defendant's witnesses that the money due on the promissory note, had been paid by Gana Khooshall to Lucka Zoda (deceased) and that a release had been given for the same. The affidavit further stated that two of the witnesses of the defendant had declared at a meeting of the Marwarree caste, that they had given false evidence at the trial, and were willing to come before the Court and make a similar declaration to the Judge who tried the case. Affidavits had been prepared, which were ready to be placed before His Honor, in which the chief men of the Marwarree caste, who heard the confession of the men, solemnly declared that they had heard the witnesses say they had given false evidence, and that they were willing to come before the Court, and "beg for forgiveness."

The First Judge refused the application for a new trial, but the plaintiffs might, he said, if they chose, indict these Marwarree witnesses for perjury, and upon their conviction before a Criminal Court, he might then entertain the plaintiff's application.

Wednesday, 17th June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Lucka Motee and Suttra Prema vs. Juggonath Pandurung.

THE plaintiffs in this cause, which was reported in the *Gazette* of the 12th, and as above, applied for a copy of the Judges' notes, in order that they might institute proceedings against the defendant's witnesses, on a charge of perjury, as the Police authorities would not entertain the prosecution without them.

His Honor asked Mr. Barton if such was the case, and if there was anything in the Act to that effect.

Mr. Barton said the Police Magistrates generally required this, but there was nothing in the Act ordering it.

His Honor said he would consider the matter.

Thacker Gocul Mohunjee and Ragowjee Callianjee, trading under the name of Gocul Ragowjee vs. Thacker Luckmidass Khyraz and vice versa.

THIS was an action and a cross-action. The first was to recover the sum of four hundred and sixty-three rupees and thirteen annas, being three hundred and forty-eight rupees and fifteen annas for loss sustained by breach of contract in not delivering 551 cwt. of linseed, as agreed; one hundred and one rupees earnest money on the agreement, and interest, &c., thirteen rupees and fourteen annas.

In the cross-action the defendant sought to recover three hundred and eighty-five rupees and four annas, being Rs. 292-14 less Rs. 9-10 rebate, the loss of eight and a half annas per cwt. on 551 cwts. of linseed which the plaintiff had failed to deliver to him as agreed; earnest money, Rs. 101 and interest Rs. 1.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff in the first suit. Dr. Reid for the defendant.

Mr. Barton stated the case.—He said this was an action for difference in contract price. It was, as often occurs, an agreement arising out of another, between the vendee and vendor, in which the goods are returned to the latter, instead of delivery being demanded. Although the goods had not changed hands, he still thought the case was quite intelligible. The contract was put in whereby the defendant had bound himself to supply 551 cwts. of linseed by the 20th of April. This, however, he had failed to do, but had agreed to give the plaintiff Rs. 6-3-6 for it instead of Rs. 5-9, at which price the defendants had agreed to supply it.

Dr. Reid said the summons was unintelligible. The fact was the plaintiff had no money to pay for the goods, and the defendants had returned the earnest money to him to cancel the agreement. They were both willing and ready to deliver, and they had returned the Rs. 101 earnest money, although they need not have done so.

Mr. Barton said his learned friend must produce a document to substantiate this. It was only in very extreme cases that parole evidence could be taken, to answer a written acknowledgment. Mr. Barton said he remembered it was a common thing in Westminster Hall for Lord Campbell to hold up a promissory note, and ask what could answer that. It was very dangerous, he thought, to admit parole evidence in a country in which perjury was so rife.

His Honor said that after all these written acknowledgments were only prima facie evidence.

Mr. Barton asked what His Honor would think of him if he came there to contest owing his landlord rent, if he had taken no receipts from him.

His Honor thought that he would be deemed very foolish under such circumstances, but it was now for him to prove the contract and that the defendant had broken it, which they denied.

Dr. Reid admitted the contract.

The trial was then proceeded with, but each stage seemed only to mystify more and more the learned judge and counsel engaged in its discussion. At one time there was much confusion occasioned by the Judge trying to indentify the first agreement with the second one, which one of the learned counsel was reading. The labyrinth at last however was happily terminated, by the discovery by the Judge, that the agreement upon which the plaintiff sued was dated 4th of May 1863, and purported to be an agreement between the parties for a supply of linseed to be delivered before the 20th April. His Honor remarked that the agreement, for these reasons, was perfect nonsense. How could any one agree to deliver fourteen days after the day of delivery.

Mr. Barton called on the plaintiff to explain this inconsistency as, he said, neither Judge, counsel, nor any body else could make head or tail of it.

The plaintiff said he bought linseed at Rs. 5-9 per cwt. of defendant. On the day of expiration of contract, as he could not deliver it, they agreed he should rebuy it at a premium,—fourteen days after he signed the contract to that effect.

His Honor said it was a question of construction for the Court. Plaintiff said he was suing for difference of price, and when it is looked into it does not refer to previous agreement in any way; but the plaintiff in the second agreement has agreed to an impossibility. Mr. Barton could not prove his cause of action, except for the Rs. 101. He could not recover upon the first item. He advised that the litigants should elect non-suit on both sides.

Elected accordingly, and costs certified on neither.

NEWS LETTER.

MAHABULESHWAR, 11TH JUNE.

WE had no rain all night—the sun shone out this morning, and it was very pleasant until twelve o'clock. After the gun fired we had a smart shower, and since then fog and light rain. Many people have been detained here against their will, owing to the want of hamals. The Bishop of Bombay was ready to leave last evening, but could not. I saw our active Muccadum, Mr. Eduljee, mounted on his steed, and a large body of hamals following him, to meet the wishes of those who wanted to get away. This old man should be better provided for. He has I believe for years past gone and risked his life in going through the country looking for men in the rain; but no one is grateful to men of this kind, only, when disappointed, they want to have them well punished for not having men, as many as are required, on the spot at once. I know in most cases the Muccadum is well paid, but I do not think so with regard to ours. He would prefer getting a settled monthly salary, and have no other way of making any thing. Many a time on presenting an honest bill he has been abused for it, and it is not an uncommon thing for gentlemen leaving to forget paying these small amounts. "It is only a rupee or two, and the fellow seems to think I am going to run away!" These are very common remarks, and they very often forget to pay until far away, and then it is too much trouble to send so small a sum. Others think nothing of coming up and having a house nicely furnished, and must have every want attended to, until they are asked about the rent. You are then thought troublesome, or something worse. I am sorry to say these remarks are not uncalled for.

The Governor is still at Paunchgunny, but is expected to leave on Saturday. The Bishop I think may be able to get away to-morrow morning, and reach your great city early on Saturday, so as to avoid travelling on Sunday. It would be as well if all were as particular about it. Miss Page and school left about ten o'clock for Sattara, where I believe they remain until after the rains, when they expect to go to Poona. The Christie Minstrels are in hopes of getting away to-morrow, if hamals can be got. I have been quite delighted listening to them at practice. I should like to have an opportunity of seeing and hearing them in Poona. I think it will be a great treat.

12TH JUNE.

THIS morning left Sir William and Lady Mansfield for Sattara, and at length the Bishop for Poona. All this disappointment and delay might be saved by a little management, by finding some suitable employment for the hamals when they are not required for palkee work, as there is work of all kinds to be done, at least men in office think so, and money is spent accordingly. Our station however is not improved of late, but as changes are likely to take place we hope for better things. The climate is everything to be desired; with regard to purity of air nothing can equal it. Just fancy the washing these mountains will get these three months to come, and the water runs off as fast as it falls. Our new comers into office make a great fuss about cleaning the place, and all kinds of regulations have been framed to keep all clean. People are not allowed to keep a little dunghill in their own compounds; and as potatoes will not grow without it they must therefore be purchased from the bazar people, who can do as they please, for no one cares to look at that dirty place.

We have but little rain until after twelve o'clock, when it generally comes down until nightfall, and then clears up. Gardens look well, and roses coming out beautifully.

I think the Governor will leave Paunchgunny tomorrow. There have been some robberies committed; Mr. Myers has had a box broken open, and Rs. 100 taken. There were bank notes in the same box, but none were missing. The thief was a knowing one; rupees have no mark on them. A master shoe-maker has been relieved it is reported of Rs. 200. I think he may have lost sixty or seventy. Another person had his cash box taken with Rs. 15 in it. Another party had a drawing room bell stolen; the thief thought it was all gold. Two of the Minstrels have left for Poona, and the others will go as soon as they get hamals.—*Poona Observer, June 16.*

P O O N A.

THE WEATHER.—Visitors still coming are recommended to come without delay. It is beautifully cool and pleasant. We have had showers, but not violent rain, for the last five days, though from the change in the temperature much rain must have fallen in the country round. On Sunday afternoon about five there was a sharp shower, and many of our station readers doubtless beheld the magnificent double rainbow, of unusual brilliancy and completeness, which followed. Yesterday it drizzled a great part of the day. The following is our register of the thermometer:—

June	11	Thursday	82 degrees.
„	12	Friday	84 „
„	13	Saturday	82 „
„	15	Monday	78 „

—*Observer, June 16.*

M A D R A S.

IT is rumoured that the Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement will shortly be abolished, and that the saving effected by its abolition will be appropriated towards the carrying out of a proposition now before Government for the improvement of the Judicial branch of the Covenanted Service in the Mofussil, according to a plan mooted long ago.

We hope to be able to give particulars in a day or two.—*Athenæum and Statesman, June 12.*

FOR the past two or three days a strong rumour has been current at the Presidency, reviving the old story of the transfer of Mysore to the Rajah, and it is even affirmed that the approaching departure of Sir William Denison is more or less connected with the subject. What tends to lend an air of probability to the story is, that the *whole* of the Governor's Body Guard under command of Major MacGregor, have been order to proceed about the end of next week, direct to Mysore, there to await His Excellency's arrival. This is rather a significant circumstance, since it has never hitherto been the habit with any of our Governors, that an escort from the Presidency should accompany them in their tours.—*Id.*

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LETTER from Major J. G. Medley, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, with Governor General, dated 19th March 1863, No. 1,022.

1. I beg to forward copy of a Circular which I propose, with the sanction of Government, to send to all Officers likely to assist in the scheme therein propounded.

2. The want of a series of professional papers for Indian Engineers, Civil and Military, has so long been acknowledged that it is needless to enlarge upon it; and without Government's assistance, it does not seem easily feasible to supply that want. I would not propose, however, to make it entirely a Government scheme. It will, I hope, be pecuniarily self-supporting, and what is now sought for, is merely permission to publish such Official Papers or parts of them as may be supplied at the discretion of the Supreme and Local Governments on subjects connected with Engineering and likely to be useful to the profession.

3. It has also been suggested to me that, to stimulate the supply of original matter, Government might be disposed to offer annual premiums (honorary or pecuniary) for the best papers on certain subjects. If this can be done, the expense to Government will be trifling, the benefit directly to the profession and indirectly to Government very great, and I would venture to recommend its adoption very strongly.

4. A specific proposal in accordance with the above, can be submitted if desired. Meanwhile, I beg the favour of sanction being accorded to my issuing the enclosed Circular, and of a promise being given that Official Papers shall be supplied as often as possible.

CIRCULAR.

It has long been a matter of regret, that no means exist of recording from time to time the experience of Officers of the Engineering Department in India, for the benefit of their contemporaries or successors.

It is, in fact, not merely a subject of regret, but of serious inconvenience, that is almost daily felt by those engaged in Indian Public Works, whilst year by year, Officers of high attainments leave the country, carrying with them their experience of the past and their projects for the future, which are alike lost to Government and the public.

The peculiarities of Indian Engineering have greatly increased this inconvenience. It is not often easy to procure Professional Books at all; and when procured, they are too often found inapplicable to Indian specialities. The difficulties and delays in travelling render it generally impossible for an Engineer to consult *viva voce* with others, while he is obliged to undertake a large amount of subordinate miscellaneous work, which elsewhere would be made over to Contractors, making it peculiarly desirable that, in spite of all the above difficulties, he should have a certain acquaintance with almost every branch of the profession.

It is, moreover, not a little mortifying that of the Great Works that have been executed in this country, with scanty means and in the face of extraordinary difficulties, so few records exist, that even to the professional public the very names of the works* are all but unknown. This applies to Military Engineering quite as much as, or even more so, than to Civil Engineering; and this is still more to be regretted at the present time, when the separate existence of the three Corps of Indian Engineers has just been terminated. One praiseworthy exception, there has been to this neglect in the Madras series of Professional Papers, which appears, however, to have lately ceased.

It is unnecessary to investigate the causes which have led to the above deficiency. Some of them at least it is believed no longer exist, and it is thought that an attempt may now be made to start on a proper footing, a series of Professional Papers on Indian Engineering to which Military, Departmental, Railway, and other Engineers, should be invited to contribute. This series would contain.—1st.—Original papers descriptive of works actually executed or in progress in any part of India. 2nd.—*Official documents, reports, projects, and the like, which Government may place at the Editor's disposal for publication.* 3rd.—Papers on original professional subjects or on scientific subjects bearing on the profession. 4th. —Original designs and projects. 5th.—Occasional translations and reprints of articles of importance, which are not generally accessible to the Indian Engineer.

The numbers of this series would be issued from time to time as they were ready at a certain price to subscribers only, and afterwards to the general public at an enhanced rate.

The object of this Circular is to ascertain what amount of assistance, both literary and pecuniary, can be looked for from different individuals, when a definite application will be made for Government support, and arrangements concluded for issuing the first number of the series. Meanwhile, the undersigned will be happy to register the names of subscribers, and to take charge of any MSS. that may be entrusted to him for publication in the first or succeeding numbers.

The following is the estimate of the probable cost and receipts for an average number:—

Probable number of subscribers in the three Corps of Indian Engineers	150
Ditto ditto ditto Departmental Officers and Civil Engineers	100
Libraries and the General Public	100
Government, for distribution	50
Total......	400

Roorkee Press Rates.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To printing 500 copies of 200 pp. Long Primer, Royal 8vo	800	0	0
„ drawing six large plates, at Rs. 12 each	72	0	0
„ printing the above, at Rs. 10 each	60	0	0
„ 21 reams of Royal, at Rs 14 per ream	294	0	0
„ stitching and covering	31	4	0
„ postage on 500 copies	25	0	0
Total......	1,282	4	0

which would enable the numbers to be sold to subscribers at Rupees 3 per copy, leaving 100 copies available for non-subscribers at an increased rate.

It would be understood by subscribers that Rupees 5 would be the maximum cost of any single number.

J. G. MEDLEY, Major, R. E.
Assoc. Inst. C. E.

Thomason College, Roorkee, March 1863.

From Lieutenant Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with the Governor General, to the Principal of the Thomason College, Roorkee.

1. Your letter No. 1,022 of 19th March, regarding the publication of a series of professional papers on Indian Engineering, to be aided by gifts of official documents, and recommending that annual premiums be offered by Government for the best papers on certain subjects, having been laid before His Excellency the Governor General, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency sees no objection to the issue of the proposed Circular, and that the Government of India will readily authorize the transmission to you of such professional papers from among the records of the Public Works Department, or from those of the Local Governments, as it may be deemed expedient to publish, for publication in the proposed work.

2. As regards the question of the offer of premiums, I am to remark that His Excellency, though disposed to view the proposal with favour, is desirous to see what degree of support the projected undertaking receives from the profession and the public, before giving any positive pledge on behalf of the Government.

Madras.	Oudh.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burmah.
N. W. P.	Hyderabad.
Punjab.	Mysore.
Straits.	

Copy of the above, and of Major Medley's letter and Circular, forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, Captain, R. E.,
Under-Secy., for Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor General.

N E I L G H E R R Y.

THE WEATHER.—The south-west monsoon has been setting in during the past week with much mildness. Sufficient rain has however fallen to render the evenings and nights delightfully cool, and a pair of blankets in bed are rather a luxury than otherwise. Now will commence that dreadful plague, known as the Dhoby affliction, and last till November next at the least. The fleas too appear to delight in tormenting people at this season of the year, coming into the houses in thousands for the double purpose of escaping the wet, and supporting their own existence on human vitality. These brutes, you might by dint of persevering search, arrest, and crush, but the Dhobies—who shall deliver us from them?—*Excelsior, June 11.*

THE REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OF MADRAS.

(*From the Neilgherry Excelsior, June 11*).

ABOUT the most useful, as well as equitable measure adopted by the Madras Government, was the institution of a Revenue Survey and Settlement for the Presidency. Before an attempt was made to ascertain correctly the extent of land under cultivation, and the descriptions of soil of which it was composed, both the Government and the Agricultural population were exposed to many disadvantages. On the one side, Revenue was perhaps collected on a smaller amount of territory than was actually under cultivation, and on the other, a higher rate of taxation was probably paid than the productiveness of many villages would bear. It may be also, that upon the latter point, the Government lost considerably from an under valuation of the fruitfulness of more than one district, for under the old regimè, the Sheristadar was the Assessor, and we know that not a few of the functionaries of this class were not over scrupulous in their procedure. Under the Revenue Survey and Settlement system however, all these evils have been remedied. The Government knows exactly the area and qualities of the lands from which its largest revenue is derived, and the ryot contributes no more to the resources of the State than is strictly consistent with the results of his labor. Upon these principles, the seven and a half lakhs spent in gaining so much valuable information, and dispensing ordinary, if not absolute justice, must be considered as money well laid out. The Report from which we write tells us, that the Settlement introduced into the Godavery District was "explained to the Ryots." However this class of Indian cultivators may need such explanation, it will not be long before the unquestionable benefits of the measure becomes self-apparent. Native agriculturists will soon see that their interests are materially forwarded, and any slight doubt or temporary disaffection, will yield to after convictions of the substantial good which it is designed to bestow upon them. If we desiderate anything, it is that this great boon to the native cultivating population has not been more extensive in its application, although the Revenue Survey and Settlement Department has not been idle in its operations. In the course of the official year 1861-62, 6,922 square miles of surface were *demarced*, 3,911 miles *classified*, and 4,448 *surveyed*. 1,910 miles of demarcation, and 344 miles of classification were in progress when the Report was issued. The Districts which formed the arena of operations were the Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and the Wynaad. In most, if not the whole of these, the "Settlement" was partial, but the Report tells us of proposals having been submitted to the Board of Revenue, which will soon decide the rates of taxation on which they will be brought. In the Wynaad, "678 titles were investigated, of which 482 were registered up to 31st October 1861, when the work was discontinued under the orders of Government dated 21st idem." The Report subsequently says, that "the Government decided in their Proceedings of 28th March last, that the Assessment on the dry lands in the Wynaad should be 2 Rupees per acre, being the same as that fixed for Coffee Estates." A very remarkable feature in this Report is, that *Coimbatore*, always considered one of the most productive districts in the Madras Presidency, was least attended to, and apparently from that mistaken parsimony which characterises the proceedings of the Madras Government generally. "The operations in Coimbatore," it is observed, "were carried on at intervals, during those periods when the employment of the field parties in the Wynaad was rendered impracticable owing to the unhealthy season. The area accomplished was therefore necessarily small. This remark applies to the Survey as well as to the Settlement operations." Now, the combined land Revenue of Coimbatore and Malabar, in which the Wynaad taluk is situated, was Rs. 39,04,350, whilst that of the other districts named was as follows:

Godavery	Rs.	31,86,653
Kistna	„	30,14,035
Nellore	„	19,67,372
Kurnool	„	14,97,135
Salem	„	23,20,381
Trichinopoly	„	15,35,110

But there has been a decrease of Rs. 2,49,455, in the revenue of Coimbatore, in consequence, as we were told lately, of a smaller growth of Cotton. Taking the ordinary revenue of Coimbatore however, and adding to it to the revenue of Malabar, the aggregate is considerably more than the Revenue of Salem and Trichinopoly put together, and very nearly that of Nellore and Kurnool. Yet, the Government could not make such an arrangement as would have rendered Coimbatore and the Wynaad independent of each other, but must needs clog the larger and more important of the two districts in a manner to postpone its Survey and Settlement, prejudicially, as we think, to the public interests. When Coimbatore has been thoroughly surveyed, and the tax upon the land definitely settled, native Cotton growers will probably find it to their advantage to resume an extensive growth of this staple. But the Government in the meantime suffers a serious loss from a penny wise and pound foolish principle.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON TAXING CHARITIES.

(*From the Times, May 7.*)

No one, we believe, regrets that Mr. Gladstone failed in his attempt to extract 250,000*l.* a year out of the Charities. The proposition jarred upon the humane feeling of the country. We could not have said "*Non olet*" to money thus raised. To excuse a class from paying Income Tax on account of their property and then to impose the Income Tax upon the Charity which is, or ought to be the alleviation of a much lower grade of poverty, is a paradox which could only have commended itself to a mind so subtle and ingenious as that of our great financier. To put a tax upon all charity funds and to defend it upon the ground that some charity funds are misappropriated, was a rhetorical enterprise which wounded common feeling even more than it shocked common sense. It was a blunder, and it became the more conspicuous as a blunder the more brilliantly it was embellished by Mr. Gladstone's eloquence.

But, after all, how much truth there is in that bold and brilliant speech! With what energy does the angry orator tear away the veil which hides the fraud and hypocrisy of the bulk of our miscalled Charities! With what well-directed scorn does he cover the "pious memory" of those generous testators who indulged their malignity or their vanity at the expense of their surviving relatives! Mr. Gladstone has thrown a stone at a very old superstition. He has done it in his anger, and he has done it for a purpose which failed; but the good effect will remain when the transient occasion of his onslaught is forgotten. The "beneficent Founder," under the criticism which Mr. Gladstone has been among the first to direct upon him, will be henceforth shorn of many of the glories which were wont to encompass him at charity dinners and annual celebrations. The "intentions of the Founder," which have been spoken of with such reverent respect by legislators, and which were sought for by Judges with such industrious care, are likely at no very distant time to be thought scarcely worth inquiring about, and very little to be regarded if discovered. Mr. Gladstone has lighted a train of inquiry which threatens to upset many fallacies upon this subject. He points already to the conclusion that deathbed legacies of charitable doles are legacies of evil; that to "die and endow a college, or a cat," is not a fair passport to fame; and he has suggested the startling suspicion that if the Charity Commissioners, instead of being sedulously kept powerless, as they now are, were to be employed in confiscating four-fifths of the existing Charities, they would do an enormous amount of good. Mr. Gladstone is unanswerable when he shows how many "beneficent Founders" have succeeded in founding nothing but preserves of paupers and sanctuaries for sloth. If we may accept his picture of Jarvis's Charity, old Mr. Jarvis, who left 100,000*l.* for the poor of three Herefordshire parishes, might as well have founded a University for all the vices. Mr. Gladstone describes these three parishes as a district from which industry is banished, to which all the idle and worthless of the neighbouring country flock, and where the morals are of a character which he is forbidden to describe. The pious memory of old Jarvis is no doubt still drunk at his Charity festivals, and Jarvis is a Herefordshire saint Mr. Gladstone says that the Trustees of Jarvis's Charity have done the best they could to neutralize the evils bequeathed to his neighbourhood by this benevolent founder. They have dissipated about one-third of his money in doing what Mr. Jarvis expressly forbade them to do, and have to that extent rendered the Charity innocuous. So, also, Mr. Gladstone is unanswerable when he attacks the conventional reverence for the "valuable" Charities of Bristol. Quoting the authority of the Education Commissioners of 1861, he says:—

"These Charities by their operation are teaching indolence, mendicancy, servility, and falsehood to the poor of Bristol, almost as effectually as industry, the love of independence, and veracity can be taught by means of the fund which the State supplies in aid of the Bristol schools."

Of Lovejoy's Charity at Canterbury Mr. Gladstone, citing the same report, says:—

"There were 500 persons receiving relief from this Charity, and as to 113 of these the Commissioners could obtain no information, but of the remainder there are 145, of whom they give the following account:—There are 51 persons in good employment, not needing relief; 36 paupers, 18 occasional paupers, 18 drunkards, 17 bad characters, four brothel keepers, and one convicted felon."

We will not follow Mr. Gladstone in his denunciations of those charitable doles which are dependent upon attendance at church. They do, no doubt, as he says, "approximate to a sort of spiritual "bribery," and have an evil influence upon the tone of the population, generating falsehood and hypocrisy. Nor would we be understood to second the impetuous rhetorician when he carries the war even among the endowed grammar schools which have done so much for scholarship and raised so many great men from the ranks of the people. Dryden Coleridge might have sufficed, we think, to save the Bluecoat School from the sneers of a prosperous man, whose way through Eton and Christ Church was strewed with rose leaves. The case, however, against the deathbed Founders of Charitable doles is complete. Well do the Education Commissioners say and appropriately does Mr. Gladstone repeat:—

"The hand of living charity is held out only to present need; it promises no periodical alms to indolence and importunity, and if it necessarily somewhat impairs the spirit of independence it produces goodwill and gratitude. The 'dead hand' of the Founder of an annual dole does not distinguish between the year of prosperity among the labouring classes and years of distress; in prosperous years it leads those who are not in need to represent themselves to be so; it holds out annual hopes to improvidence; it more frequently excites jealousy and ill-feeling than godwill, both on the part of the recipients towards the distributors of the charity, and among the recipients themselves. For one person who receives substantial benefit from these doles many feel their demoralizing effect."

This does not prove that all Charities ought to be taxed, but it proves that all charitable funds ought to be made the agents of a really useful charity. It proves that the Founders have no claim upon our gratitude—for they gave only what they could not keep—and that their intentions should be no fetters upon our action in applying those sums to a wholesome purpose. The power of a testator is declared by our law to extend only, after a certain specified time, to designate who shall take the property he leaves. This is common sense, and it ought to be applied to Charities as to private bequests. It is true that this principle is creeping in gradually. The Charity Commission, utterly powerless in its commencement, has lately received some extension of powers, and is now doing a little good. By the last Report we observe that they have ventured to propose three schemes for the application and management of three Charities, and that they have given "advice" to 59 others. We have not a word to say against this Commission. It is not their fault that Parliament has left them almost impotent for good. Parliament has hung the "intentions of the Founder" round their neck, and fettered them by the condition that they are not to act in any important matter unless called in by the very trustees whom they were appointed to check or castigate. We hope that Mr. Gladstone will not forget this subject when the momentary excitement is past. A real Charity Commission, with real powers, is a great necessity. Subject to the control of Parliament exercised by the confirmation of their orders, they should have absolute power over all funds now misapplied; and their jurisdiction might be very usefully extended to the auditorship of all charitable funds of every description. The true moral of all Mr. Gladstone's striking facts is, not that we should tax our Charities, endowed or unendowed, but that we should make them do the work of real charity.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LONDON STAGE.

(*From the Examiner, May 9.*)

WE pass from the Olympic to the Adelphi, a house long distinguished as the home of the best class of melodrama. Here again we have to point out how unjust is the common impression which lays on the actors all the blame of the unsatisfactory condition of the London Stage. When we have travelled the round of the chief theatres and observed what are the facts with which we have to deal, it may appear, as we pursue the discussion, that we look less to the public than to the profession itself for the remedy of hurts to its own wholesome influence. But how to lead the public in the way it ought to go will be the question; there is no question at all of the good will in that direction of all actors who bear credit in their calling. The best actor exercising his delightful art upon material that will bring all his subtlest powers into use,—although, indeed, it is his ill-fortune to work in the most transient material, that cannot survive except in memory the moment of its full expression,—is not the less as true an artist as the poet or the painter or the sculptor, and even more worthy than these are of immediate repute since that alone is his reward. The sculptor, painter, poet, misunderstood in his own time, leaves his work to do him right. The actor's labour is for ever lost if it miss instant recognition. The public owes, therefore, for its own sake and for common justice generous attention to the stage; not, indeed, the disdainful inattentive generosity that shames an honourable profession and drives many a good actor almost to despair by confounding good and bad under the same cant form of empty, supercilious praise; it must be true attention although generous. Nothing, on the other hand, can be more unfair than to turn with a shrug from the too often humiliating list of an evening's performances at all the theatres, to say lightly that the stage is ruined, and thereupon make merit of withdrawing all attention from the players. The better the stage the better the town. It the stage were what it ought to be, and what good actors heartily desire to make it, it would teach the public to appreciate what is most worthy also in the sister arts; more demand, for example, would be made for men of genius able to mark with original thought and fancy many a bright gap in the eternal rows of common-places for the twenty thousandth time repeated on the walls, say of the Royal Academy. Mr. Webster, the manager of the Adelphi, was the foremost in founding that Dramatic College which of late has borne strong witness to the spirit in which actors of our day pursue their honourable calling. He went to the Adelphi from the Haymarket, where he had testified as manager in many ways his wish to do what he could for the true credit of the stage, and once by offering a prize of 500*l.* for the best comedy. That experiment was a failure, but it was good evidence of the direction of the manager's and actor's mind. Again, when under Mr. Webster's management the uncomfortable old Adelphi was transformed into an elegant new theatre, adapted to the utmost comfort and convenience of the audience (partly sacrificed since Mr Boucicault's joint management, by the addition of seats made during the run of the *Colleen Bawn*). Mr. Webster's first thought was to raise and refine the character of the Adelphi entertainments. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the old *régime* of melodrama and broad farce was re-established. We do not at all regret this. The "Adelphi drama," when at its best, is a sort of piece that contains, as it were, the raw material of the true English drama. More than half of our old English plays are melodramas with their prose made poetry. If the views we shall hereafter suggest be sound, the Adelphi can do excellent service by adhering to its ancient character. The question would be only of the best sort of melodrama; such a novel as *Aurora Floyd* can yield only a debasing sort, and we are glad that the melodrama founded on that story has already come to the end of its run. *Janet Pride* is now being performed, a drama of Mr Boucicault's that, pruned by another hand of some extravagances, has proved an excellent stock piece. With Mr Webster's admirable acting in it, and, let us add, with that also of Mr Toole, were the London stage all that it ought to be, we should think *Janet Pride* deserving of the place it holds at the Adelphi.

Turning from the Adelphi to the Princess's, we note that Mr Lindus lately began his career there as a manager with strong practical protest against what are vulgarly called sensation dramas, in the revival of plays by Sheridan Knowles, and the production of a new and really clever drama written in blank verse. The inclination of the play-house to good literature was thus again testified, and again we find that a change of policy seemed unavoidable. There was a fall then, apparently with profitable results, into the acting of a version of the kitchen tale, *Aurora Floyd*. Nevertheless that piece is now withdrawn, and Mr and Mrs Charles Kean are here on their old stage acting in *Hamlet* and *Othello*. Of Mr. Charles Kean's high intentions, both as manager of old and actor still, none ever whispered doubt. We think that, stimulated by an accident of birth, ambition rose in him much highter than genius, and that be erred often for want of imagination both in acting and in mounting on the stage the poetry of Shakespeare. Since it is only poetry that he labours in vain to perceive, he succeeds to his wish in melodrama; witness his acting in the *Corsican Brothers*. But the whole spirit and purpose of the career of Mr and Mrs Charles Kean has been for advancement of the dignity of their profession.

We enter the Lyceum, and find prosperity in a house once fatal to the wealth of managers; an elegant refurbished house with the names of true English dramatists painted in ornamental letters on the ceiling; but on the stage is Mr. Fechter the manager, a clever French actor, who draws full houses to the bright, well-mounted representation of a French romantic drama rendered into English slipslop. At the same house Mr. Phelps, the one actor among us who, with minute study and no small measure of the aptitude of genius, has made it the business of his life to be a skilled interpreter of the truest comedy and tragedy in English literature, is underlined in the bills as one of the company, and paid a salary for not appearing. If Mr. Fechter, as a first-class actor himself, really desire to make of the Lyceum a theatre creditable to the country that possesses as its own the best dramatic literature in the world, why does he not give, a least, alternate nights to a piece or pieces in which Mr. Phelps could aid him worthily.

At the Westminster Theatre (formerly Astley's) we have lost the horses for a form of drama more pretentious but not better than that which used to accompany their performances. But the *Trial of Effie Deans* has been withdrawn, and Mr. Boucicault, the manager, falls back again upon his good melodrama of the *Calleen Bawn*, in which, however, he and Mrs. Boucicault are not themselves acting.

At the Strand Theatre success is secured by the continual acting of burlesque; and of the degrading influence of the new school of burlesque upon the interests of the stage we shall proceed next to discuss the cause and character.

THE HORSES OF THE SAHARA.

(*From the Spectator, May 9.*)

THIS is a very singular, but very delightful book, and one which touches a vast variety of chords. It may appear strange that the sublimest natural poetry of the world should have clustered round the desert, while the gorgeous luxuriance of the tropical world should have left the mind a comparative blank, or distorted it into monstrous, misshapen thought. Can it be that the ideal, as distinguished from the purely intellectual, activity, varies inversely with the multitude of the surrounding objects? Some of the greatest works of genius have been produced in captivity. Bodily confinement, for a time at least, intensifies all our ideas. In a similar manner, the comparative paucity of objects in the desert may have led to the richness and sublimity of the Eastern poetry, by condensing ardent thoughts upon comparatively few outward objects. For richness in poetry consists not in the multitude of objects passed, in review, but in the multitude of thoughts springing out of one object. Again the Oriental hyperbole itself, in its very sublimity seems to arise partly from the diminished opportunity for comparison—comparison being the only school of exactness—and partly from the apparent immensity of the desert. Woman, the horse, the camel, and the lion, are, and for ages have been, the chief objects of the Arab's contemplation. Add to this the burning desert, the shining heavens, a life at once monotonous and yet of daily peril and adventure, the desolation, the grandeur, the sense of power, and we seem to have a key to the whole monotheistic poetry of the East, if not in its actual birth, at least in that form in which it is historically known to us.

In the volume before us, translated in fine manly English, from the French by Mr. James Hutton, we have side by side the results of the sixteen years' experience of a French cavalry officer, and the commentaries and speculations of the now greyhaired Abd-el-Kader. On one hand we have the shrewd, matter-of-fact, highly civilized European, pursuing the inquiries of a military stud groom with a keen, cold eye to the science of French glory, yet stooping to pluck the blossoms of Oriental poetry with military *Bonhommie*, as we stoop to pick up flowers, no doubt congratulating himself on his extra-official capacity to pursue an *etude du genre*; on the other the hoary Emir beguiled into pouring out the legendary lore of his ancestors in language sublime as that of our Bible, with the dignity and sweetness of a veteran, kind from the hereditary absence of fear, and grave from the hereditary habit of danger, yet with the unconscious simplicity throughout of large-eyed hereditary childhood. Such a book cannot fail to produce in the mind of the reader a quaint, and almost melancholy, but not unpleasing, mirage of associations between the East and West, the old and new, the natural and artificial, the changeable and the seemingly ternal and unchangeable.

How the acute and sceptical Frenchman succeeded in drawing from the jealous bosom of the Arab Emir the hidden treasures of his ancestral poetry, without ruffling his simple faith, is a puzzle; but that he did it, this volume sufficiently proves. "Praise be to the one God!" says Abd-el-Kader, "to Him who remains ever the same amidst the revolutions of this world." We seem, as we read, to feel the breath of the unchangeable desert. The Arab speaks, indeed of the revolutions of this world, but to him they are the gyrations of an outer universe, of which the desert, vast, and, to him, illimitable, is the immutable and burning centre. He speaks of political revolutions as we speak of the revolutions of the moon round the earth, or of Mars and Jupiter round the sun. We know by induction and faint experience that those revolutions exist; but to us the centre of the world is our own speck of sand, so is the desert to the Arab chief. "You ask me," he proceeds, "for information as to the origin of the Arab horse." Here follows an Arab compliment full of grace and poetry. "You are like unto a fissure in a land dried up by the sun and which no amount of rain, however abundant, will ever be able to satisfy." These Arabs seem once upon a time to have lived in heaven somewhere, and tasted the courtesy of angels. What is time to them? They can afford to stop and be gracious. Their compliments are not likely to be accused of design. "Know then, that among us it is admitted that Allah created the horse out of the wind, as he created Adam out of the mud." "Among *us*,"—he says politely,—not that he had any doubt in his own mind, but that he wrote to his friend, and did not dream to browbeat him whom he invested with that first of titles. He immediately adds "This cannot be questioned. Several prophets—peace be with them!—have proclaimed it." There is something very noble and touching in the words "*as* He created Adam out of the mud." Had he said "but," instead of "as," a sarcasm would have been implied, which is entirely absent. The devotion of the Arab to the horse has a faint reminiscence of the Egyptian adoration of the animal world, but purified of the mystery and grossness, and raised to the rank of a mythological, but intellectual, gratitude. It is as if he said, "The horse is my best earthly friend. True, I am the superior creature. So Allah willed it. But I should be little enough without him. Honour to whom honour is due. I was created out of the mud, but thou wert created out of the wind." "Do you wish to know," he asks, "if Allah created the horse before man, or if He created man before the horse? Listen:—"Allah created the horse before man, *and the proof is* that man *being* the superior creature, Allah *would naturally* give unto him all that he would require before creating himself. When Allah willed to create the horse, He said to the south wind, 'I will that a creature should proceed from thee—condense thyself!—and the wind condensed itself. Then came the angel Gabriel, and he took a handful of this matter and presented it to Allah, who formed of it a dark chestnut horse.'"

In all this the Arab does not trouble himself with the inconsistency. He does not ask himself why *he* was not created out of the wind. It was so, and it was well. So, he says, Allah created the male before the female, *for* the male is more noble than the female, and besides, more vigorous and potent, and the Divine power *is wont to create the stronger of the two first.* The horse most yearns after the combat and the race, is more fleet and patient of fatigue, and shares his rider's emotions of hatred and tenderness. It is a very curious and pregnant tradition that, as the Arab horse was created before the foreign ("*For the Almighty has in no case created the species before the genus*"), so, after Ishmael, who, after Adam, took possession of the finest and most spirited horses, Solomon should have preserved the one single stock from which all the best Arab horses are descended. For the legend we must refer our readers to Abd-el-Kader's own version of it. He divides the history of the Arab horse into four great epochs:—1st, from Adam to Ishmael; 2nd, from Ishmael to Solomon; 3rd, from Solomon to Mohammed; 4th, from Mohammed to our own times.

But by what outward signs do the Arabs recognize a horse to be noble—to be "a drinker of air?" The Emir enumerates thinness of lips and of the interior cartilage of the nose, dilated nostrils, leanness of the flesh encircling the veins of the head, the graceful manner the neck is attached, softness of the coat, mane, and hairs of the tail, breadth of chest, largeness of joints, and leanness of the extremities. But the moral characteristics are even more important. Thoroughbred horses have no vice, have a remarkable endurance of hunger and thirst, rare intelligence, and a grateful affection for the hand that feeds them. They love their masters, and, as a rule, will suffer no other person to mount them. They will not touch what another horse has left and (this seems strange enough) will take pleasure in troubling with their feet whatever limpid water they may meet with.

But although the Arab prefers the horse in many respects, there are other points in which the mare comes in for a large share of his regard. The profit to be derived from a mare is often very great, as much, in fact, as from three to four thousand pounds. Hence the common exclamation, "The head of riches is a mare that produces mares." And our lord Mohammed, the messenger of God, hath said, 'The greatest of blessings is an intelligent woman, or a prolific mare.'" This is a compliment and a suggested comparison which is as pleasing to the Arabian woman, as it, no doubt, would be, if addressed to our own fair horsewomen. "The back of a mare is a seat of honour," saith the Prophet. And his interpreters affirm this to be because the space of a mare is more easy and agreeable. Some even consider that the easiness of her gait will after a time render her rider effeminate. Here, of course, the analogy cases. Not one Englishwoman in ten thousand can be accused of promoting effeminacy. Angularity of gait decidedly prevails. On the other hand, the points of comparison are numerous. A mare does not neigh in time of war like the horse, and a thoroughbred woman holds her tongue in time of danger. Then, again, she is less sensitive as to hunger, thirst, and heat. Indeed; in the last matter the woman, the mare, and the serpent are alike, that their life and vigour are doubled in the hottest season. But in one point the mare has a very decided inferiority, and that is in the little attention she requires. She feeds on anything and she requires no watchman, whereas the horse requires constant attendance. The attention which civilized women require is one of their greatest charms. We can only repeat, that General Daumas' work on the horses of the desert, adorned rather than disguised by Mr. Hutton's translation, can hardly fail to enchant a very numerous class of readers, old and young. We have done little more than indicate the character of the book, and left by far the greater part of it untouched.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

(*From the Times, May 11.*)

IT is a common remark at the exhibition, or in speaking of it, that the portraits this year are more obtrusive than ever. Nothing shows the degeneracy of this branch of painting so much as this general protest against the portraits for taking up too much space, and forcing themselves too much on the eye. Something of this may be due to the subjects. The class of people who get themselves, or are got, painted for board rooms, are not, as a general rule, men of genius, refinement, or grace. Fussiness, suppleness, business habits, with a sense of the value of trifles, and a varnish of unctuousness over a ground of self-importance and love of power, are often the qualities rewarded by the chief places at public dinners, and the commemorative portraits in institutions for business or benevolence, or that benevolence which is business. Nor are the ladies of fashion, and their fashions, exactly the subjects a painter would choose who hoped to interest the public in his picture.

Then, even in the most distinguished men and women, there is now an habitual suppression of all strong outward expression of character, which is, doubtless, unfavourable to the portrait-painter. Still, even of the most undistinguished, sordid, or shallow faces it may be said, with truth, that if the character of the original were given with insight and power, interest would be won to the picture. It is the vulgarity with which the regular average portrait-painter now-a-days handles vulgar originals, the frivolity with which he treats frivolous ones, the contented common-place hand with which he records common-place sitters, his shrinking from all strong assertion of the truth, and his feeble effort at the agreeable, that make three-fourths of the portraiture in an exhibition a weariness and an eyesore. We have shaken off, in most cases, the obvious meretriciousness which was a legacy of the school of Lawrence; it only survives in one or two fashionable lady-painters, the men-milliners of the art. There is a certain manliness in our male portraiture, due largely to the influence of the Scotch school, in which Watson Gordon and his followers have transmitted the masculine method of Raeburn. But dullness and shallowness in conception, and a dreary monotony of common-place in execution, arrangement, and colour, make up the chief impressions of this large acreage of dull portraiture. Three-fourths of the people here painted have no interest for us; three-fourths of the portrait-painters —to judge of their work—are but cultivated mechanics. Remembering what has been—recalling how their portraits are among the greatest works of the greatest painters of all schools and times, Raffaelle and Bellini, Titian and Tintoret, Velasquez and Murillo, Durer and Van Eyck, Rembrandt, and Van Der Helst, Rubens and Vandyke, Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough, —we are made painfully sensible that in no branch of the art has the decline been so great as in this, which seems at first blush to be the one most defiant of decay, as it stands in direct and immediate contact with life. The chief reason for this, among many secondary ones, we believe to be the growth of a trade of portrait-painting, confined to a particular set of workmen, who paint nothing but portraits and fall, in most cases, into dullness, deadness, and hopeless common-place. Mr. F. Grant's portraits, with no qualities of colour, rise far above the low level we have been tracing, by virtue of the painter's good taste and good breeding, and his superiority to the obvious tricks of flattery and frippery. The bright, intelligent head of Miss Grant (6), painted in 1856, in a riding habit, is the most agreeable of Mr. Grant's pictures this year. His full length of the Speaker (68), in his wig and undress robe, passing from his own house to the Commons, though the head is clayey, is a good likeness and a dignified picture; the full length of Lady Fife (155), however, is Mr. Grant's masterpiece of the year. We should class it as one of the best portraits of the master. Neither that energetic sportsman, Mr. N. Parry, nor his black horse, were ever so unmoved in cover, when the master sounded his "gone away," as Mr. Grant has painted them (651). It is all very well painting a master of hounds, among his pack, but one of two conditions must be accepted. If you want a quiet portrait, take a quiet moment in the day's work. If you give us the fox's break from cover, you must give us also the eagerness and trembling excitement of horse and man.

Sir Watson Gordon never painted a more unmistakeable sturdy Scotchman, with more thorough relish of his subject, than his "Archibald Bennet," Secretary to the Bank of Scotland, for the Bank hall (125), where this picture is meant to hang, a warning to customers to keep their balances on the right side, and a terror to all sorners and wastrels given to over-drawing. Sir Watson's portraits of Mr. George Baird of Strichel (99), and Mr. R. W. Blencoe are good average examples of the painter's solid, manly-style, which either finds in all his sitters or imparts to them a certain hardness and ruggedness of feature, and is still, as it always has been, unpleasantly black in the shadows.

It is pleasant to note a decided advance this year in two portrait painters, Mr. G. Richmond and Mr. H. Weigall. The former has long since justified his exchange of crayon and water-colour for oil; but this year his work shows a marked increase of strength and solidity, without any loss of the painter's characteristic delicacy, which has so often threatened to degenerate into insipidity and sacrifice of character. Mr. Richmond's "Archbishop of Canterbury" (61)—an excellent subject, be it remarked *en passant*,—is the best picture he has yet painted; his "Earl Howe" (281) for pictorial merits is not inferior, and admirable for character. His "Mrs. F. French," a quiet, pleasant head in black (24), is also an excellent portrait in a light key of colour, but not in the least flimsy. That tendency to flimsiness which beset Mr. Richmond's earlier work in oil he seems to have thoroughly overcome. If, as we conclude, the young painter, W. B. Richmond, be the son of Mr. G. Richmond, both are to be congratulated on the charming full length of Miss Mary Ossie (679), certainly the prettiest child-portrait of the year, after Mr. Millais's exquisite "First Sermon."

Mr. Weigall, in his full-length portrait of Sir G. C. Lewis (135), has quite reached the level of Mr. F. Grant, to whom the picture would be ascribed by nine out of ten exhibition frequenters guessing at the painter. The likeness could hardly be improved; and the action of the figure, bending forward from the library chair, with the hands busy among the pages of the book on the knee, one of many volumes under consultation, and littering the chairs and floor, is thoroughly characteristic. The full-length of Mr. W. H. H. Weston, in hunting costume, by the side of his horse, is vigorous in colour. The pink has the stain of work about it. Man and horse stand well, and are well brought together. But a painter is bound to account for the absence of a fox-hunter's hat or cap. Does Mr. Weston hunt bare-headed? Of Mr. Weigall's three female heads, that of Mrs. B. King (694) is particularly charming.

Mr. Thorburn has not got over his marked deficiencies of drawing in his group of a couple of boys over their books, called "The Task" (529), in which the heads have much beauty. His "Lady Orde" (133), a small pale head, in a black dress is the best portrait we have seen by Mr. Thorburn since he changed his material.

Mr. H. T. Wells is one of our young portrait-painters whose abandonment of water-colour for oil, and of miniature for life size, has been a thoroughly successful venture, for Mr. Wells is a consummate draughtsman, and he brings to portraiture all the feeling and strenuousness of a thoughtful and accomplished painter. It is the best praise of his work that it has nothing of the stereotyped, conventional portrait-painter's recipe about it. In his largest portrait this year, "Mrs. Tippinge" (84), a full length of a fair-haired lady, in a white dress trimmed with blue, seated on a blue-cushioned sofa, Mr. Wells has painted a graceful original gracefully, and has been most felicitous in the choice and arrangement of his accessories. The only fault in the picture (and it may be easily corrected) is the undue intrusion of greenish half-tones into the white dress. Another portrait, by Mr. Wells, in striking contrast with his Mrs. Tippinge, for tone and treatment, is the very vigorous half-length of a bronzed veteran, Sir H. Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B. (449), in black, with the red riband of the Bath. A crayon drawing of an old lady in a widow's cap and spectacles, by the same painter, is striking as an embodiment of the beauty of old age. There is a variety in the work of Mr. Wells which seems to mark him out as one of the younger men from whom most is to be hoped in the way of uplifting our down-fallen portraiture. Quite exceptional among the portraits of the year is Mr. H. Lehmann's head of Madame H. Lehmann (129), a singularly solid and lustrous piece of flesh painting with a diaper back-ground, showing profound study of Italian models and a fine feeling for form; though the execution, with its satiny smoothness and its tendency to darkness in the shadows, will not conciliate English taste. Another portrait by Mr. H. Lehmann, exquisite in the finish both of the head and arms and dress, and very valuable here as an example of that highly elaborated, almost artificial, academic school of portraiture of which we have no follower among our portrait painters, is the half-length of Madame Hartmann (126). This portrait, which carries elaboration perilously near to artifice and affectation, may be usefully compared with Mr. Buckner's "Viscountess Gulliver" [illegible]. Both works are artificial; in both the [illegible] rancy with the wearer. But in the one [illegible] ing have enabled the painter to carry his [illegible] shoals on which the other has made shipwreck. Mr. Buckner's undeniable sentiment of beauty has never been able to float him clear of affectation, and he seems content to find material for his readiest work in the tulle and lace and other fal-lals of his fair sitters' wardrobes.

In sharp contrast with the man-millinery of this sort of work stands the hard-featured Calvinistic rigour of the Scotch school, typified in its most uncompromising form in Mr. Macbeth's full-length of the late Dr. Cunningham, in which we do not need the *Institutes of Calvin* open on the table to recognize the Free Kirk Professor and pillar of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Macnee is another painter of this strong Scotch school, well represented in his R. Dalglish, M. P. (4), and his Kenneth Macleod of Gresbernish (396); but not so well in his "Mother and Child" (64), a theft from Reynolds but which misses his colour and grace, and his exquisite sentiment of the tenderness of maternity and the charm of childhood.

Mr. J. P. Knight is only represented by two portraits this year, the one a lady in a dress of one of those overpowering new dyes, the sight of which, whether in life or on the canvas, leaves us with a stronger impression of the gown than its wearer; the other of the lamented Dr. Baly.

(*To be continued.*)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Times, May 12.*)

RICHMOND, March 31.

MARCH, like February, has rolled away without any advantage having any where been gained by the Federal or aggressive party, and it is the opinion of all thoughtful men that every day during which the miserable strife is protracted is an unquestionable gain to those who are acting on the defensive. Still three months of inaction and of dexterous mendacity on the part of the hundred-mouthed and sanguinary press of the North have again created a soul beneath the ribs of death, have depressed the premium on gold in New York to less than 40 per cent., and have persuaded the gullible and sanguine populace of the North that the object to attain which they have in two years spent as many lives and millions as all Europe has expended in two centuries, is on the eve of accomplishment. Well may an impartial spectator, resident in the Confederacy, rub his eyes and ask whether the unbroken spirit of resistance which he everywhere sees around him is a hollow delusion—a bubble which is about to burst, or whether it portends such a termination of this struggle as is confidently anticipated by every man, woman, and child whom he meets. Let the North make the most of the lull which winter has interposed between the savage passions of the belligerents; it remains to be seen whether the third and most sanguinary campaign of this war will effect more towards the restoration of the Union than its two predecessors have done. One thing, however, may be confidently predicted; in the battles which are now apparently impending there will not be such absence of great results and artistic *dénouement* as has attended the bloodshed of the last 24 months. The terrible apprenticeship through which the two sections have passed, the experience which at least on one side the Generals have gained, will, it is everywhere believed, be fruitful of events, and the achievements of an army which has witnessed 100 engagements will exceed the achievements of raw recruits as far as the army of Toulouse excelled the army of Corunna. The moment is a solemn and serious one, likely to be deeply impressive to a spectator to whom [illegible] whom he has contracted friendships [illegible] discharged in the event, so generally anticipated by many of them, of their falling. Never since war first desolated the earth has such slaughter attended the collisions of mighty hosts of men; never have such death-dealing weapons or such exuberance of artillery, been brought into the field. Chiefly in the terrible battles of the West, of which only an imperfect record has ever reached New York or Richmond, and of which not much more is known in Europe than of the battles of Charlemagne, has this fearful slaughter been apparent. At Murfreesborough, out of 45,000 men whom General Rosecrans led into the field, at least one-third lay dead or wounded at the close of those frightful days of bloodshed. In the battles around Richmond, and in none others, the Southern loss was upon a similar scale; but in those battles the Federals fought behind entrenchments, against which storming parties of Confederates were again and again led. But if ever again the fortunes of war shall lead to the collision of great hosts of combatants in the vicinity of Richmond, let no such advantage be again looked for by the North. On every hill and crest in the neighbourhood of this city, on every stream and point of vantage in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, works and fortifications of every description have, under the inspiration of the best engineer officers of the old United States' army, been elaborately prepared, and well may the confident allegation, that against such works the whole might of Yankeedom will expend itself in vain, find credence in the breast of any observant spectator.

There is little apparent ground for the belief which seems to have found favour in England, that the greatest and most eventful struggle of this war will occur at Vicksburg. From accidental circumstances, and chiefly from the "sensation" writing of the New York press, an amount of interest has attached itself to Vicksburg which is by no means entertained with regard to it in the Southern Confederacy. If ever my letter from that remote point has made its way to England, it will have been seen that the chief strength of Vicksburg consists in its inaccessibility. From the river alone can it be formidably attacked; and all the immense hailstorms of shot and shell which have hitherto been thrown into the little city from the river have produced indescribably little effect. In half a dozen different ways the Federals have tried to flank or evade it. Apparently, the least formidable of all their efforts has been through what is called the Yazoo Pass. A fort at the mouth of the Tallahatchee River has driven the Yankee gunboats and transports headlong back to the Mississippi; nor is it likely that the *New York Herald*, the correspondent of which announced, with the customary *fanfares* of that journal, the advance of the flotilla, and all that it was about to accomplish will record its disastrous discomfiture and headlong retreat. The canal or "cut-off" in the immediate neighbourhood of Vicksburg is more than ever considered, [illegible] it appeared to me, an entire failure. Of a third attempt—the perforation of a route through Lake Providence, on the right bank of the Mississippi, by which an entrance into the Red River has been sought to be effected, but little information has reached us; but the impression is that the Federals have abandoned this enterprise. At Port Hudson two Federal steamers—the Hartford, carrying the flag of Admiral Farragut, and the Monongahela, have succeeded in getting past the batteries, leaving behind them one of the finest of the Federal frigates, the Mississippi, which was sunk in the stream. The two vessels in question have possession of the river between the two fortresses of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, but it is not probable that they will be long unmolested. It is understood that they attacked a Confederate battery at Warrenton, eight miles below Vicksburg, and after wasting their fire for several hours were compelled to haul off without having killed one of their adversaries. But let it never be forgotten in England that the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis, even if ever it could be gained by the Federals, would be of indescribably little advantage beyond the gratification of Federal vanity. It is a [illegible] for the Federal press to stimulate hopefulness, and to point to certain definite and not unattainable advantages as likely to put a period to an otherwise interminable war. An amusing narrative might be written of the variety of expedients which in two years have been suggested as destined to bring an indomitable and hopelessly exasperated people to terms. Pressure of starvation with which the Confederacy was at first loudly threatened is again feebly heard of in the Northern press; but, above all things, the captures of Charleston and Richmond, and the demolition of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, have been promised to New York and Boston. Of these places not one has yet fallen, and if reason had not utterly abandoned every Federal brain it might be as clearly demonstrated that the capture of all four could make no difference, in regard to bearing down the Southern resistance and breaking the Southern heart, as that the earth goes round the sun. But for a correspondent addressing an English audience from Richmond at this moment there seems to be occasion for little else than a stereotyped and sympathetic contradiction of the statements, which are carried to Europe on the wings of the New York press. I am wearied of again and again repeating that to such statements as the following, with which every Northern journal on which my eye falls is constantly teeming, there is not one grain of truth, nor even a grain of probability. The *New York Herald* lifts the hearts of its readers by the following story:—

"Secretary Stanton is confident, from information in the War Department, that the rebels are about to fall back from Virginia to some point in the interior of the Confederacy. He says they are removing their foundries in machinery for manufacturing arms from Richmond, with a view to the concentration of their forces and material in a position less likely to be cut off by the operations of our army and navy."

If Mr. Stanton has, contrary to all probability, indulged in such speculations, it is a pity that he cannot avail himself of the permission which, if he sought it, would doubtless be extended to him by the Confederate Government. One day in Richmond and its vicinity, one visit to the Tredegar-works and the small-arms' factories would satisfy him that from small beginnings Richmond has gradually grown into a mighty arsenal, defended on every side by works far too formidable for such soldiers as the Federals to be induced to attack them, and never likely to be evacuated until the crack of doom. If ever it were conceivable that want of provisions might make it necessary to drive out from Richmond the non-fighting population, how much nearer to the attainment of their object would the Yankees be? [illegible] fact which no Federalist or Unionist seems ever able to discern. Death has claimed for his own since this war commenced nearly half a million Federals, and at least 300,000 of their opponents. Because in the Northern States there is no more heed of their dead than of autumnal leaves on a New England hillside it is forgotten that the Confederacy mourns her fallen sons like Rachel weeping for her children. A reconciliation with the Yankee possible! The bones of tens of thousands of men would arise from their graves and denounce the craven hearts which threatened by such a policy to make of none effect the costly sacrifice of their precious lives.

If Vicksburg can be turned, or in some manner neutralized, there remain hundreds of other points round which the Confederate batteries would immediately cluster. Such a point is Warrenton, where the Hartford has recently been beaten off; such a point is Natchez, where the bluffs are said to be more favourable for defence than those at Vicksburg. [illegible] generally is the Mississippi River [illegible] Confederates are [illegible] where the [illegible] fall shortly or never [illegible] of General Johnston [illegible] want of sagacity [illegible]

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* The following works may be enumerated besides many others.—The Grand Trunk Road; Lahore and Peshawur Road; Simla, Huzara, and other Hill Roads; the Calcutta Mint; the E. and W. Jumna Canals; the Baree Doab Canal; (until quite lately) the Ganges Canal; the Godavery Works; the Mhairwara Tanks; the Alguada Lighthouse; the Great Trigonometrical Survey; the Cashmere and other Topographical Surveys; the Revenue Survey.

In Military Works, the sieges of Moultan, of Delhi, and Lucknow; the Military Survey of the North-West Frontier; the Fortifications and Tanks of Aden, besides numerous others.

Of the numerous able and important projects and reports, set aside for want of money, and now moulding amongst the old Military Board archives, scarcely one has been rescued from oblivion.

The above applies to works chiefly executed by the three Corps of Indian Military Engineers, but nearly the same observations apply to those already executed, or still in hand, on the various Indian Railways, not inferior in magnitude and difficulty to the greatest works in Europe and America.

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Government is not strengthening the army of General Johnston by such large reinforcements as would make the issue of the impending battle "beyond a peradventure." It is to an ordinary spectator incomprehensible how on both sides the policy of a Napoleonic concentration of troops has been neglected and overlooked. It is known that many of the wisest heads in the Confederacy, and among them General Joseph E. Johnston, have warmly advocated the concentration of all available troops in Southern Tennessee, even though Texas and Arkansas should be left destitute of men, and the defenders of Vicksburg should be reduced one half. *Non its Dis placuit.* For some inscrutable reason the strength of the Confederacy is frittered away by squandering troops in insignificant numbers over vast areas of territory, and by provoking such attacks as recently led to the surrender of more than 4,000 Confederates at a place called Arkansas Post. The consequence is that war languishes on without any victory being gained by the Confederates in the West of such magnitude as to confound the mendacity of Northern journalists, or to strengthen the hands of that large and growing party in the North-western States who see that out of the vast ocean of blood which irreconcileably divides the two sections it is not possible that peace and conciliation should have a chance of arising.

If ever these words should meet the eye of the English public they will be read at a moment when for more than two full years the whole strength of the Free States of the old Union will have been lavishly exerted to beat down the resistance of the Slave States, and will have been exerted in vain. Isolated from all direct communication with the external world, misrepresented and traduced by the ingenious sophistries of Mr. Seward, admitted to no intercourse with the Foreign-office of Great Britain, bitterly reviled and execrated by Mr. Bright and all the organs which echo the clamour of Exeter-hall, the Confederate States have, nevertheless, won for themselves the respect of all who hold matchless valour in honour, and thrill with electric sympathy at the thought that the stubborn energy of their resistance stamps them as what they claim to be—blood of England's blood and bone of her bone. The confident and minatory language of the Northern press and statesmen has dwindled into a feeble expression of hope that starvation will accomplish what force of arms has attempted in vain, while from the whole of united Europe ascends a voice proclaiming that the subjugation of the Confederate States is an idle dream. Still recognition of their independence, or such moral intervention of diplomacy as could not fail to command attention at Washington, and to stop an effusion of blood which scandalizes civilization and outrages humanity, is stubbornly denied to them, and the whole strength of the North continues to be hopelessly exerted to attain an object which Europe by her silence, encourages them to believe that she deems them not incapable of attaining. It is not in the vain expectation that any words of mine will assist in moving England from her attitude of passiveness that I now write; but in the belief that the very pride and vanity of the North forbid her taking the initiative in recognizing the South. I venture to ask whether England has maturely weighed the consequences of abstaining from the use of her moral influence in stopping this sanguinary war. It is idle to search for precedents for inaction with "Historicus" when inaction commends itself to the instinct of every thoughtful man by its material advantages; but there are moments when the moral responsibilities of nations at the head of civilization outweigh material considerations, and such a moment is undoubtedly at hand. Where is there on the Continent of Europe an intelligent human being who thinks that the thousands of lives which are about to swell the vast aggregate of the last two years of slaughter will produce the slightest change in the present attitude of the two sections? How, then, will posterity regard England and France if, without a murmur of remonstrance from them, this great sea of unnecessary blood is poured forth like water when it is incontestably in their power to stop it by a word?

It is said that because New Orleans and Nashville are in the Federal grasp Southern independence cannot be recognized by Europe. Was it any bar to the recognition of American independence by France that Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, and many other leading cities were in British possession? Why sophisticate as to the mode of recognition? When, in 1820, Henry Clay was warmly arguing in the House of Representatives at Washington in favour of the recognition of the South American provinces, he was asked to enumerate the particular States whose independence he acknowledged. His answer was remarkable:—

"Suppose the French Minister had asked of Benjamin Franklin what number of States he represented? 'Thirteen, so please you,' Franklin would have replied. 'But, Mr. Franklin, will you tell me if Pennsylvania, whose capital is in possession of the British, be one of them? What would Dr. Franklin have answered?'"

Two years earlier, speaking in favour of the recognition by the American Republic of these same Spanish provinces, whose independence Mr. Canning was eventually the first to acknowledge, Henry Clay laid down arguments which he little thought would ever be quoted against his own darling Republic.

"I maintain that an oppressed and dissatisfied people are authorized, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters. This was the great principle of the English revolution. It was the great principle of our own. Vattel, if authority were wanting, expressly supports this right. Our revolution was mainly directed against the mere theory of tyranny. We had suffered comparatively but little, we had in some respects been kindly treated, but our intrepid and intelligent fathers saw in the usurpation of power to levy an inconsiderable tax the long train of oppression that was to follow. They rose, they breasted the storm, they achieved our freedom. I am no propagandist. I would not force upon other nations our liberty if they do not want it. But if an abused and oppressed people will their freedom if they seek to establish it, we have a right, as a sovereign Power, to notice the fact, and to act as our interest requires. Moreover, if Spanish America be entitled to success from the justice of her cause, we have no less reason to wish her success from the horrible character which the Royal arms have given to the war. He who has looked into the history of the conduct of this war is constantly shocked at the revolting scenes it portrays—at the refusal to treat, on the part of the Royalists, on any terms with the other side at the outrage of women, the violation of flags, the instigation of slaves to rise against their owners; at acts of wanton and useless barbarity. . . . . I will next inquire what course of policy it becomes us to adopt. I answer, one of strict and impartial neutrality. It is not necessary for their interests or expedient for our own that we should take part in the war. It is compatible with this neutrality, it is required by it, that we should recognize any established Government, if such there be, in South America. Recognition alone, without aid, is no just cause of war. There is no common tribunal among nations to pronounce upon the sovereignty of a new State. Each Power does and must judge for itself. It is an attribute of sovereignty so to judge. A nation in exerting this incontestable right takes no part in the war. It gives neither men, ships, nor money. It merely pronounces that so far as it may be necessary to institute any relations, or to support any intercourse with the new Power, that Power is capable of maintaining those relations and authorizing that intercourse. In our own revolution it was not until after France had given us aid, and determined to enter into a treaty of alliance with us, that England declared war against her. Holland, also, was charged by England with favouring our cause, and deviating from the line of strict neutrality. And when it was perceived that she also was about to enter into a treaty with us England declared war. Even if it were shown that a haughty and powerful nation like England had made war on the ground of a mere recognition, the single example could not alter the public law or shake the strength of a clear principle. But what has been our uniform practice? We have constantly proceeded on the principle that a Government *de facto* is what we can alone notice. So far as we are concerned the Sovereign *de facto* is the Sovereign *de jure*. Our own revolution stands on the basis of the right of a people, even on apparently capricious grounds, to change their rulers. I do not maintain that every immature revolution, every usurper, before his power is consolidated, is to be acknowledged by us; but that, as soon as stability and order are maintained, no matter by whom, we always have considered, and ought to consider, the actual as the true Government. General Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, all, while respectively Presidents, acted on these principles."

In mercy to the reader I forbear further quotations from the speech in question, and from another in favour of Greek independence, delivered by Mr. Clay in 1824. Every line of these speeches, every sentiment that they breathe, proves that the traditional policy of the American Union has been to hold out a hand swiftly to all struggling nationalities, and to do upon very slight grounds of justification that which they so deprecate Europe's doing when justice, humanity, and reason call for her interference in trumpet tones. Can it be pretended that stability and order have not been maintained in the Confederacy since its secession? In a residence of six months, in journeys thoughout the length and breadth of the Southern States, I have encountered but two Unionists, Mr. Pettigrew, of Charleston (who was sorely shaken in his faith before his death a few weeks ago), and Mr. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who is unmolested and left at liberty, though utterly disloyal to the Confederacy. Again, can it be pretended that this war has been so conducted by the Federals as to win the sympathy of England to their cause? The tale of its atrocities will some day be told, and if anywhere during the last 100 years so black a page of blunder and cupidity, and ravage, and outrage of defenceless women can be shown, it has not yet been my fortune to light upon it. These things are told to prosperous and thoughtless England, and produce as little impression as did the narrative of Sepoy outrages in this once happy country. But here on the spot, face to face with persons who repeat to you incidents far too horrible and shocking for publication, and bring such evidence of the truth of their report as to extort belief from the most incredulous, it would be strange if the lowest depths of a man's nature were not stirred with "a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation."

The growing frequency and boldness of the skirmishes which the enterprise of Confederate cavalry officers in the West has lately brought on, give indication of the approach of that desperate battle in the West which nothing but the tenacity of the mud in Tennessee has so long deferred. It will probably have transpired, in spite of the distorting haze through which the truth has to percolate, that recently General Van Dorn pounced down upon a Federal post at Franklin in Tennessee, and carried away with him 2,200 prisoners. On the 26th inst., General Forrest attacked a Federal garrison at Brentwood, nine miles south of Nashville, destroyed the railroad which connects Nashville with Columbia, and walked away with 800 prisoners and 35 officers, and a large supply of stores. Brentwood lies 30 miles to the rear of General Rosecrans' advanced pickets, and that able general takes no pains to conceal his mortification at these raids of the enemy within his lines. It is probable that the advance which he seems desirous of undertaking by the route of Columbia will be delayed by General Forrest's handiwork. It is strange that in the exchange of prisoners the balance should, as regards rank and file, be largely in favour of the Confederates; as regards officers, slightly in favour of the Federals. The Confederates have taken nearly 15,000 more privates than they have lost; the Federals have an excess of about 150 officers in their favour. I know not whether the explanation which is [illegible] given of this fact be the correct one; [illegible] that with Federal officers it is the [illegible] "Go on!" with Confederate [illegible] to say "Come on!" [illegible] as it may, there is in the Confederacy a growing dissatisfaction at the want of straightforwardness and integrity in the policy of the Washington Government and their representative, Mr. Commissioner Ludlow, with regard to the transfer from the North of rebel prisoners for whom Federal prisoners have already been given in payment. Another circumstance, which does not seem to have suggested itself to Mr. Charles Sumner, is likely hereafter greatly to embarrass the negotiations for an amicable exchange of prisoners. Recently, and for the first time in this war, two negro soldiers, dressed in uniform, were taken prisoners in North Carolina and sent to Petersburg. The abject terror of the unhappy wretches, their urgent entreaties to be allowed to go to work on a Southern plantation, their bitter penitence for having been induced by the Federals to take up arms, would have seemed ludicrous had they not been pitiable. It is probable that Mr. Sumner and his associates will strive to insist that negro prisoners shall be regarded as white prisoners, and exchanged for white men. To this it is my impression that the South will never consent. But it is impossible to resist the conviction that every day of continued strife increases the probability of the abandonment of all usages of civilized warfare; that the utter want of faith in Federal honour is inducing many calm and temperate men to advocate the most desperate and bloody style of warfare as the true policy of the South; and that, in addition to all the frightful miseries which Mr. Sumner and his fellows have brought upon this continent, it is but too probable that they will necessitate such measures as the indiscriminate slaughter of all combatants, or, in other words, the refusal to take any prisoners.

There will, of course, be a howl of indignation in England at the mere suggestion of such a possibility. The South will be called barbarians, brutalized by slavery, lost to all sense of shame or of Christianity at the bare notion that they should deliberately adopt so obsolete a policy. It is not necessary to stop and inquire whether, in the event of England being invaded by the French, there would not be hundreds of voices heard in favour neither of giving nor asking quarter, and to Virginians the Old Dominion is at least as dear as his own beloved island to an Englishman. But, in justice to the South it may be asked, what are they to do? Two Confederate prisoners, both of them officers, are confined together in some Federal prison in the same room, and are simultaneously exchanged in the place of two Federal prisoners, who are at once sent to the North. One of the Confederate prisoners comes to Richmond, is asked after his companion, and answers that he left him, say in Camp Chase, in Ohio. A complaint is at once addressed to Mr. Ludlow, who answers that he will inquire. In a few days he reports that there is no such officer in Camp Chase. Some weeks after, haply, the missing officer comes home and reports that he has been in five or six prisons, that he has been marched, to inflame the rage of the Federal mob, through city after city, that all that could be done to break his spirit has been unsparingly employed, that he has been told that he is never to be exchanged. The Southerner is sensitive and highly strung, and in many cases his heart, impervious to craven fear on the battle-field, sinks under the pressure of hatred and of captivity. In this way Federal vengeance is constantly gratified. Let it not be said by some flippant Northern writer that there is no truth in these aspersions. Facts, names, dates, and fullest particulars of a dozen such cases have been laid before me; if necessary, they shall all be communicated to the English public.

Meantime, in Secessia still more than in Yankeedom, the rapid and incessant manufacture of paper promises to pay continues to depreciate the currency from day to day, and it is idly fancied in New York that no nation which is giving dlrs. 5 a pound for coffee and dlrs. 75 a barrel for flour (its price in Mobile) can long protect its resistance. To no effect are the Yankees told that never was a determined nation checked by depreciation of its paper. Board in the hotels, which six months ago was dlrs. 4 a day, has risen to dlrs. 8; the scarcity of supplies, and still worse, their uncertainty make it hardly possible for hotel-keepers and owners of boarding-houses to furnish food for their guests. But not for a moment let it be thought that scarcity will ever ascend to famine, that a nation which is more than equal to its enemy in the field will yield to the gaunt dictates of a monitor who, if necessity arose, would be resisted as Massena resisted him at Genoa and the indomitable Protestants of Ireland fought him at Londonderry. Everywhere evidence is offered to prove that no such necessity can arise; everywhere it is admitted that three short months will carry us over the pinch. Desperate indeed must be the cause which requires to be bolstered up by any other hopes than those resulting from honest fighting. I have confidence that in the death grapple now imminent between the two sections success will still attend the efforts of a high-spirited race, which adds to superior fighting qualities the inestimable advantage of fighting on the defensive, but which may possibly be compelled to carry the menace of its arms into the rich provinces of its neighbour before this sorely stricken and distracted land shall again know rest.

SHERIDAN ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

(*From the Daily News.*)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.

A YOUNG and hitherto almost unknown dramatist, M. Aylic Langlé, appears to have made one of the most decided hits that has been seen on the French boards for a very long time. I have not seen the play myself, but all the leading critics are in raptures about it, and exhaust the vocabulary of epithets in its praise. It is called *Un Homme de Rien*, and the subject is the early life and adventures of the author of the *School for Scandal*, which, as you will see from the following outline of the plot, are treated from a highly imaginative and thoroughly French point of view:—The scene of the first act is laid in the garden of a tavern at Richmond. Some races are coming off on the banks of the Thames, and a crowd of fashionable company is waiting to see them. Lord Spencer, the Duchess of Cardwell, the Marchioness of Portland, Commodore Dunbar, the Marquis de Champrosé, a French emigrant, and Dr. Marzius, a German physician who is always taking out his pocket book to make notes of British eccentricities, are promenading in the garden. Around them are specimens of racing low life. An Irishman is offering fighting cocks for sale. Susannah O'Donnor, a young and pretty Irish girl, has a basket of lace cuffs. Lord Spencer wants to buy a pair, but demands a kiss into the bargain. Lady Deborah Cardwell, a cousin of the duchess, but a Quakeress, is favourably impressed with the appearance of Susannah, and feels disposed to give her something, but ultimately refrains, thinking it wicked to encourage an Irish woman and a papist. Presently a handsome young man, in the costume of a student, reels into the tavern garden and calls loudly for gin. Susannah, the lace girl, seeing that he is not an ordinary drunkard, takes compassion upon him, worms herself into his confidence, and reads him an edifying sermon on the evils of "blue ruin." Richard Brinsley Sheridan, for that is the student's name, tells the girl that after having carried off all possible honours at the University he finds himself starving in the streets of London; that he has written plays which managers will not accept, because he is unknown; and newspaper articles which editors refuse because they are too long and too seditious; and that he desires to drown his despair in strong drink. Susannah, who had probably kissed the Blarney stone, has an idea. She points out to her *protegé* a stone bench called the "waiting seat," because jockeys on the look-out for an engagement are in the habit of sitting there, tells him to take his place on that seat, and warrants that some good luck will happen to him. Sheridan takes her advice. In a few minutes he overhears a conversation between Commodore Dunbar and the Marquis de Champrose. They are boasting of their skill as marksmen. The marquis swears that he can bring down with a single bullet not merely a swallow, but a Maybug. The commodore rejoins that he once broke a pipe between the teeth of a Polynesian chief, who afterwards became his servant, and was in the habit of holding a pipe in his mouth for him to practise at. The marquis expresses himself incredulous about this feat, whereupon the commodore replies that he has unfortunately lost his Polynesian, but will bet 40*l.* that he will do the trick if any man can be found to stand up as a target. Here is the occasion which Susannah has predicted for Sheridan. He springs forward, crying, "Where is the pipe?—I'm your man!" When the commodore gives him one, he contemptuously breaks off the bowl, as making the object to be fired at unreasonably long. The commodore hits the pipe within an inch of Sheridan's lips, he never moving a muscle, and the 40*l.*, to the great credit of the "waiting stone," is handed over then and there. The next incident is that the commodore's jockey being not forthcoming, the all accomplished Sheridan mounts his horse, and, of course, wins the race. A valuable diamond pin is the guerdon of his achievement. At this crisis, and while young Sheridan is receiving the congratulations of a group of new born admirers, the Duchess of Cardwell tears her sleeve in a thorn bush, and asks whether anybody has got a pin. Sheridan, forgetting his poverty, gallantly presents the rich jewel which he has just won. The duchess rather scornfully refuses to receive from him a thing of intrinsic value, whereupon he wrenches out the diamond and throws it into the river. The duchess smilingly accepts the now simple pin, and at this moment George, Prince of Wales, steps out of the tavern, taps Sheridan on the shoulder, and pays him a handsome compliment. The hero of the piece finishes the day in high glee, but inasmuch as he gives 2*l.* of his 40*l.* to the Irish cockfighter, and the remaining 38*l.* to the clerk of the course, he is no richer than before, and for want of a bed he passes the night on the "waiting stone." The second act finds Sheridan at the height of his dramatic and literary reputation. He is protected by the duchess, who presents him to the Prince of Wales. His financial position is, however, little improved, and the duchess, knowing this sends him a present of 2,000*l.* "from an unknown friend." Sheridan divines the source of the gift, which he magnanimously refuses, and a sensation scene occurs, in which the Duchess throws the 2,000*l.* into the fire, saying, "You threw your diamond into the Thames; now we are quits." As the plot goes on we find that the Quaker cousin of the duchess, notwithstanding her horror of popery, takes the virtuous Susannah for her lady's maid, while Sheridan makes a body servant of Paddy, the cock-fighter. The duchess having arranged a grand soirée, at which she has promised to present Sheridan to the Prince of Wales, Lord Spencer, out of jealousy, bribes a tailor to let him have a court dress which Sheridan had ordered, hoping thereby to prevent him from going to the party. But Sheridan discovers the plot, and contrives to produce Paddy the footman at the duchess's soiree in the very same uniform as Lord Spencer, thereby covering the latter with ridicule, and gaining great reputation for himself. After a good many incidents, which, I apprehend, the most diligent student of the life and times of Sheridan will fail to recognise, his rival, Lord Spencer, the villain of the piece, is killed in a duel for Sheridan's sake by the gallant Commodore Dunbar; and when the curtain falls Sheridan is prime minister, and marries Susannah O'Donnor. M. Theophile Gautier, the eminent critic, is my authority for the above analysis, which I have abridged from his article in the *Moniteur*. The actors who took the leading parts are M. Febvre (Sheridan), Delannoy (Marquis Champrose), Nertann (Lord Spencer), Saint-Germain (Paddy), Mdme. Derieux (the duchess), and Mdlle. Pierson (Susannah). They are warmly applauded every night, and it is confidently predicted that the piece will revive the fortunes of the Vaudeville Theatre, which were drooping.

THE NATURALIST ON THE RIVER AMAZONS.

(*From the Examiner, May 9.*)

The Naturalist on the River Amazons. A Record of Adventures, Habits of Animals, Sketches of Brazilian and Indian Life, and Aspects of Nature under the Equator, during Eleven Years of Travel. By Henry Henry Walter Bates. Two Volumes. Murray.

SINCE the days when Southey delighted our youth by discoursing—at second hand—of the marvels of the Brazilian forests, we have met with no such book as that of Mr. Bates, which possesses the immeasurable advantage over the historian's eloquent pages of being the fruit of personal experience, set forth with the greatest care, after years of the closest and most patient observation. His work possesses numberless merits, and conspicuous amongst them are simplicity of style and a complete absence of exaggeration, qualities which at once commend it to the reader and bespeak his confidence. Mr. Bates' volumes are as truthful as a seaman's log and, at the same time, as interesting as a romance. It was as far back as the year 1847 that Mr. Wallace, the well-known naturalist, proposed to the author a joint expedition to the river Amazons, for the purpose of exploring the Natural History of its banks; and the plan of their operations being finally settled, they proceeded thither early in the following year. The literary consequence of the expedition on the part of Mr. Wallace, who remained in the country four years, was a narrative of his voyage under the title of 'Travels on the Amazons and Rio Negro;' while on that of Mr. Bates, who prolonged his stay seven years, the work before us is the satisfactory result. With what effect Mr. Bates laboured in his vocation may be inferred from an approximate enumeration which he makes of the total number of species of the various classes which he obtained during his residence of eleven years in the regions bordering the Amazons. The list runs as follows: Mammals, 52; Birds, 360; Reptiles, 140; Fishes, 120; Insects, 14,000; Mollusks, 35; and Zoophytes, 5; making a grand total of 14,712. Of these 8,000 species were new to science. In describing a work like this, that which relates to the natural history of the country must almost exclusively occupy us, though other features of Mr. Bates's volumes possess very great attractions; we shall, therefore, confine our extracts to the author's own "specialty." His first walk ashore, after arriving at Pará, fitly prepares the reader for the wondrous scenery which lines the banks of the "father of rivers" for thousands of miles. After passing through the suburbs of the city,

"The massive dark crowns of shady mangos were seen everywhere amongst the dwellings, amidst fragrant blossoming orange, lemon, and many other tropical fruit trees; some in flower, others in fruit, at varying stages of ripeness. Here and there, shooting above the more dome-like and sombre trees, were the smooth columnar stems of palms, bearing aloft their magnificent crowns of finely-cut fronds. Amongst the latter the slim assai-palm was especially noticeable; growing in groups of four or five; its smooth, gently-curving stem, twenty to thirty feet high, terminating in a head of feathery foliage, inexpressibly light and elegant in outline. On the boughs of the taller and more ordinary-looking trees sat tufts of curiously-leaved parasites. Slender woody lianas hung in festoons from the branches, or were suspended in the form of cords and ribbons; whilst luxuriant creeping plants overran alike tree trunks, roofs and walls, or toppled over palings in copious profusion of foliage. The superb banana (*Musa paradisiaca*), of which I had always read as forming one of the charms of tropical vegetation, here grew with great luxuriance: its glossy velvety-green leaves, twelve feet in length, curving over the roofs of verandahs in the rear of every house. The shape of the leaves, the varying shades of green which they present when lightly moved by the wind, and especially the contrast they afford in colour and form to the more sombre hues and more rounded outline of the other trees, are quite sufficient to account for the charm of this glorious tree. Strange forms of vegetation drew our attention at almost every step. Amongst them were the different kinds of Bromelia, or pine-apple plants, with their long, rigid, sword-shaped leaves, in some species jagged or toothed along their edges. Then there was the bread-fruit tree—an importation, it is true; but remarkable from its large, glossy, dark green strongly digitated foliage, and its interesting history. Many other trees and plants, curious in leaf, stem, or manner of growth, grew on the borders of the thickets along which lay our road; they were all attractive to new comers, whose last country ramble of quite recent date was over the bleak moors of Derbyshire on a sleety morning in April."

The number and beauty of the birds and insects in the immediate neighbourhood of Para did not, at first, equal the traveller's expectation, though small flocks of green and yellow parroquets and troops of humming-birds plainly told of the locality, but they seem, the insects especially, to have increased rapidly on further acquaintance. The butterflies, for instance, are nearly countless in their varieties, and the greater number of the most exquisite colours; but the most surprising insects are the leaf-carrying ants, which excavate galleries of extraordinary extent. They are so destructive in the Botanic Gardens at Para, that an enterprising French gardener tried to extirpate them by making fires over the main entrances to their colonies, and blowing the fumes of sulphur down their galleries by means of bellows; and an idea may be formed of the distance they had burrowed when Mr. Bates tells us that he saw the smoke issue from a great number of outlets, one of which was seventy yards from the place where the bellows were used. These intelligent but destructive creatures are thieves also, on a very large scale, proof of which was experienced by the author:

"One night my servant woke me three or four hours before sunrise by calling out that the rats were robbing the farinha baskets. The article at that time was scarce and dear. I got up, listened, and found the noise was very unlike that made by rats. So I took the light and went into the store-room, which was close to my sleeping-place. I there found a broad column of Sauba ants, consisting of thousands of individuals, as busy as possible, passing to and fro between the door and my precious baskets. Most of them passing outwards were laden each with a grain of farinha, which was, in some cases, larger and many times heavier than the bodies of the carriers. Farinha consists of grains of similar size and appearance to the tapioca of our shops; both are products of the same root, tapioca being the pure starch, and farinha the starch mixed with woody fibre, the latter ingredient giving it a yellowish colour. It was amusing to see some of the dwarfs, the smallest members of their family, staggering along, completely hidden under their load. The baskets, which were on a high table were entirely covered with ants, many hundreds of whom were employed in snipping the dry leaves which served as lining. This produced the rustling sound which had at first disturbed us. My servant told me that they would carry off the whole contents of the two baskets (about two bushels) in the course of the night, if they were not driven off; so we tried to exterminate them by killing them with our wooden clogs. It was impossible, however, to prevent fresh hosts coming in as fast as we killed their companions. They returned the next night; and I was then obliged to lay trains of gunpowder along their line, and blow them up."

Amongst the multitude of parasitic plants which are found in the illimitable forests near Para, that which is called the Sipo Matador, or the Murderer Liana, is the most extraordinary:

"The base of its stem would be unable to bear the weight of the upper growth; it is obliged, therefore, to support itself on a tree of another species. In this it is not essentially different from other climbing trees and plants, but the way the matador sets about it is peculiar, and produces certainly a disagreeable impression. It springs up close to the tree on which it intends to fix itself, and the wood of its stem grows by spreading itself like a plastic mould over one side of the trunk of its supporter. It then puts forth, from each side, an arm-like branch, which grows rapidly, and looks as though a stream of sap were flowing and hardening as it went. This adheres closely to the trunk of the victim and the two arms meet on the opposite side and blend together. These arms are put forth at somewhat regular intervals in mounting upwards, and the victim, when its strangler is full-grown, becomes tightly clasped by a number of inflexible rings. These rings gradually grow larger as the murderer flourishes, rearing its crown of foliage to the sky mingled with that of its neighbour, and in course of time they kill it by stopping the flow of its sap. The strange spectacle then remains of the selfish parasite clasping in its arms the lifeless and decaying body of its victim, which had been a help to its own growth. Its ends have been served—it has flowered and fruited, reproduced and disseminated its kind; and now, when the dead trunk moulders away, its own end approaches; its support is gone, and itself also falls."

The height and size of the trees in the Brazilian forests, as many travellers have already recorded, is one of their most notable features. Mr. Bates thus speaks of them:

"The general run of trees had not remarkably thick stems; the great and uniform height to which they grow without emitting a branch was a much more noticeable feature than their thickness; but at intervals of a furlong or so a veritable giant towered up. Only one of these monstrous trees can grow within a given space; it monopolises the domain, and none but individuals of much inferior size can find a footing near it. The cylindrical trunks of these larger trees were generally about twenty to twenty-five feet in circumference. A very remarkable feature in these trees is the growth of buttress-shaped projections around the lower part of their stems. The spaces between these buttresses, which are generally thin walls of wood, form spacious chambers, and may be compared to stalls in a stable: some of them are large enough to hold half-a-dozen persons. The purpose of these structures is as obvious, at the first glance, as that of the similar props of brickwork which support a high wall. They are not peculiar to one species, but are common to most of the larger forest trees. Their nature and manner of growth are explained when a series of young trees of different ages is examined. It is then seen that they are the roots which have raised themselves ridge-like out of the earth; growing gradually upwards as the increasing height of the tree required augmented support. Thus they are plainly intended to sustain the massive crown and trunk in these crowded forests, where lateral growth of the roots in the earth is rendered difficult by the multitude of competitors."

These trees have qualities, too, which are very remarkable,—the Massaranduba or Cow-tree, for example, that distils a juice from its bark which is an effective substitute for milk when used with coffee, but has a slight rankness when drunk pure. It soon thickens to a glue, which is excessively tenacious, and is often used to cement broken crockery. A decoction of the bark of the Massaranduba is employed as a red dye for fishing [illegible]

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

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THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 800 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into Cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta;—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed Property "Roseville Cottage" near the Railroad between Khandalla and Lanowlee. The same consists of Bungalows, Out-Houses, and extensive land; the out-garden is well stocked with shrubs and plants, and there is a well of good water close by.

The above is the property of J. S. TATE, Esq. Civil Engineer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Gold Hunting Watch by "H. B. Harrison." Price Rs. 200.
A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.
A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.
A few dozens of White and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.
A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloths, one case containing Hand Clips, Pencils, Wafer and Date Boxes, one case containing best Pencils, Penknives, and beautiful glass Paper Weights, one case containing Cash Boxes, and Sundry other fancy Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th June 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, consisting of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a few cases of White Long Cloths damaged, and 4 cases of Millinery.

Also, on account of the concerned:—
13 casks of Crockery Ware.
1 bale of Orchilla Weed, slightly damaged.
Also, One 4-Oared Race Boat.

AT 1 P.M.

1 White Horse.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 18th, and TO-MORROW. FRIDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Police Chowkey, the remainder of a consignment of very superior Europe Furniture, Magnificent Pier Glasses, Tucker's Lamps, &c. just arrived, comprising Mahogany and Rosewood, elegantly brass inlaid, and plain Oblong, Side, Card, Pier, Writing, Work, Occasional and other Tables, of a variety of choice and fancy patterns, with Marble Slabs, Cheffoniers with Glass Doors, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, Setties, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Music Stands, several pairs of magnificent large and small size Looking and Pier Glasses, and Mirrors in very elegantly ornamented frames, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with rich Cut Drops, Table Argand Lamps, Bronze do., Handsome Brass Gilt Hall Lanterns, Carriage Lamps, Elegant Velvet Pile and English Brussels Carpets, Sofa and Carriage Rugs, Handsome Large Vases, and Table Ornaments, Excellent Eight-day English Clocks by "French" and others, a collection of Musical Boxes and Accordions, Fancy Velvet Pile Table Covers, also an assortment of Elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, and a variety of fancy goods and merchandise, &c., &c. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

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1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A Self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
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A first rate Yaboo Pony, free from vice, color dark brown.
One Nuggur Cart in thorough good order. Price Rs. 265.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

SALE OF COKE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee, about 170 tons Coke.

On account, and at the risk of Hurgovun Humthabhoy, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

M F B 183 to 186. 4 Cases 240 Pieces T. Red Garments.
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331. 1 " 57 " "
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326, 329, 331. 3 " 309 " "
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SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.

By order of the Owner and on account of the first purchaser.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the spot, all that valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with substantial House and Premises, standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, lately vacated by the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., containing by admeasurement 7128 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the low ground lying between the same and Malabar Hill road, on or towards the West by the road called the Napeon road, on or towards the North by the House of Ragoonathdass Ramlall with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

ALSO,

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4357 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name of "Seeree," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yuill, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separates it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier road, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

For the full particulars for both the above properties, apply to the Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

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A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton and Sons, is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideration.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.

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A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
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1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Ditto ditto Westly Richard.
1 Ditto ditto Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Ditto Rifle Carbine by Westly Richard.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

Bombay, 18th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejoorce, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
19th April, 1863.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
MCCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Son's Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

		Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	"
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	"
" Ditto in Pints	9	0	"
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—
Cognac, real French.
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.
Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.
A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE, at a reduced price, in order to close consignment, a few Cases of Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co.'s Superior PALE SHERRY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. Apply to GEO. POLLEXFEN & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

			Rs.
SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	"	30
Do. Do.	Pints	"	15
Red Seal	Quarts	"	24
Do. Do.	Pints	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		"	34
Leoville		"	28
St. Julien		"	22
Medoc		"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul — Quarts	"	40
Do.	A. DePaul — Pints	"	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet — Quarts	"	36
Do.	do — Pints	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	"	38
MOSELLE do	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	18
CURACOA		"	42
MARASCHINO		"	40
CHERRY BRANDY		"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do.	Jules Robins (30 year old)	"	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		
Do.	Hollands, in cases		
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

CUNLIFF'S Claret	Rs. 36
" Sherry	" 25
Ronaldson's Sherry	" 23

REMINGTON & Co.
May 29, 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on puckabuilt Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.

First Issue 25,000 Shares.

Deposit, on Application £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ....London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce ....Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ....Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner ....London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co. ....Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, of Leech, Harrison, and Forwood ....Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ....Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ....Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co. ....Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co. ....London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co. ....Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell ....Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers ....Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co. ....Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co. ....Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co. Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank ....Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co. ....London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hellinshead, Tetley, and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c. ....London.
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ....Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
CAPITAL £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman*.
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*.
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to make any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE [illegible] & Co.
Agents for the Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	....	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to above 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in LONDON.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
" LIVERPOOL.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
" KURRACHEE.—Volkart Brothers.
" CALCUTTA.—Apcar & Co.
" MADRAS.—Dymes & Co.
" SINGAPORE.—Stelling, Hooglandt & Co.
" HONGKONG, CANTON, & SHANGHAI.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohoma, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

George Taylor, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Ludderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	199	8	0	220	8	0
30	"	10,000	480	228	0	0	252	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	280	4	0	309	12	0
50	"	10,000	740	351	8	0	388	8	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	489	4	0	540	12	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as is in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favourable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	[illegible]	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	23	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	21	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1863.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by JAMES PEARSE, at the Bombay Gazette Press, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. [illegible]